The Leading Motor House of Asia:
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

The World's Best Cycles and Motor Cars
can be obtained from
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VOL. II NO. 186 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, AUGUST 7, 1914 ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON.

BOMBAY to MARSEILLES in ..... 13 days.
BOMBAY to LONDON via MARSEILLES by rail in ..... 14 days.
BOMBAY to PLYMOUTH by sea in 19 days.
BOMBAY to LONDON by sea in ... 20 days.
Except during the South West Monsoon when the journeys will occupy one additional day.

Date of Sailing.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting Aden with	Tons.
8th Augt.	Caledonia ..	8000	....	....
15th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia	10000
22nd ,,	India ..	8000	....	....
29th ,,	Salsette ..	6080	Egypt	5000
5th Sept	Arabia ..	8000	....	....
12th ,,	China ..	8000	Malwa	11000
18th ,,	Himalaya ..	7000	....	....
26th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Morea	11000
3rd Oct.	Persia ..	8000	....	....
10th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Maloja	12500
17th ,,	Caledonia ..	8000	....	....
24th ,,	Salsette ..	6800	Mooltan	10000
31st ,,	Marmora ..	10500	....	....
7th Nov.	Salsette ..	6000	Macedonia	10500
14th ,,	Arabia ..	8000	....	....
21st ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Moldavia	10000
28th ,,	Malwa ..	11000	....	....
5th Dec.	China ..	8000	Medina	12500
12th ,,	Persia ..	8000	....	....
19th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia	10000
26th ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind	11400	....	....

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY ON ALL STEAMERS.

Every Cabin has an Electric Fan FREE OF CHARGE.

Movable Electric Reading Lamps are FITTED TO EACH BERTH.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to connecting Steamers at Port Said.

Tenders leave CARNAC BUNDER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at the place at 1 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1915.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting Aden with.	atTons
20th Febry.	Caledonia ..	8000	....	..
27th ,,	Marmora ..	10500	....	..
6th March	Kaisar-i-Hind	11400	....	..
13th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Macedonia	10000
20th	Mantua ..	11000	....	..
27th	Salsette ..	6000	Moldavia	10000
3rd April	China ..	8000	....	..
10th ,,	Arabia ..	8000	....	..
16th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Medina	12500
17th ,,	Malwa ..	11000	....	..
24th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia	10000
29th ,,	India ..	8000	....	..
1st May	Caledonia ..	8000	....	..
8th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Morea	11000
15th ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind	11400	....	..

Intermediate vessels conveying Passengers in one class only at Second Saloon Mail steamer fares.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA, JAPAN, and NEW ZEALAND.

These Steamers leave Bombay usually fortnightly, on WEDNESDAYS. Single and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to—

A. R. BURNEY,
Acting Superintendent,
Bombay.

NIPPON YUSSEN KAISHA.
(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.)
Incorporated in Japan.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commander.	Ton	Arrival.	Departure.
Kirin Maru	B. Tsuda	3808	31st ,,	12th Aug.
Penang Maru	S.Murazumi	4965	11th Aug.	21st ,,
Jinsen Maru	T. Terada	3785	23rd ,,	4th Sept.
Colombo Maru	O. Sakamoto	4709	6th Sept.	18th Sept.
KamakuraMaru	S.Nishimura	6126	20th ,,	2nd Oct.

For Freight apply to—

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager,
NIPPON YUSEN-KAI-SHA,
York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,

Sole Agents for the

HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,

28 CHURCH-GATE ST. Fort

BOMBAY.

Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinal Bath-room Fittings, etc.,

When you go visiting—don't have a headache, and be out of sorts. Carry Stearn's Headache Cure, make your stay pleasant. Headache relieved immediately.

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S

CITY AND HALL LINES,

(JOINT SERVICE).

SAILINGS 1914.

HOMEWARD.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay about	Leave Karachi about.
City of Poona .... A&C	7474	..	12th Aug
City of Lahore .... A&C	6675	..	1st Sept.
City of Sparta .... A&C	6415	27th Aug	....

"These steamers call at Port Sudan.

SPRING 1915'

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Karachi about.	Leave Bomb about.
City of Marseilles A&C	8250	3rd Feb.	....
City of Glasgow A&C	6545	....	6th Feb.
City of Poona A&C	7474	3rd March.	....
City of Paris A&C	9230	16th ,,	17th March
City of Lahore A&C	6047	24th ,,	....
Trafford Hall A&C	5521	....	29th March
City of Manchester A&C	5551	31st March.	....
City of Nagpur A&C	7500	12th April	14th Apl
City of Cairo A&C	....	21st ,,	....
City of Benares A&C	6984	....	27th ,,
City of Marseilles A&C	8250	8th May	10th ,,
City of Poona A&C	7474	7th June	....

"Trafford Hall," carries 1st Class passengers only all other steamers have accommodation for 1st and 2nd Classes.

FARES.	1st.class Singles.	1st class Returns.	2nd class Singles	2nd class Returns
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles.....	653	1,091	489	809
Liverpool	605	957	462	704
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	..	999	..	737

Concession granted to Families Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Nord-deutscher Lloyd and Cunard Line.

Most of the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passages and full particulars apply to:—

Bombay.—Messrs. Ed. Bate & Sons. Agency.

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,

Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan.)

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... ,, 60,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... ,, 18,900,000

HEAD OFFICE YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsien	Liaoyang	Osaka
Changchun	Calcutta	Pekin
Dairen (Dalney)	London	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Hankow	Lyons	San Francisco
Harbin	Fengtien (Mukden)	Shanghai
Hongkong	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tientsin
Kobe	New York (Cal. U.S.A.)	Tokyo
Los Angeles		Tsingtau

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 297,
Hornby Road Fort, Bombay.

THE EMPIRE BANK, LIMITED.

17-19, GREEN STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. p. a. on minimum daily balances of Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS for 12 months at 5 per cent. p. a.

SAVINGS BANK deposits at 4 per cent. p. a.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS granted on approved security.

SECURITIES AND STOCKS Received for safe custody and dividends and interest thereon collected. Also bought and sold for constituents at market rates.

All kinds of Banking business transacted.

Further particulars on application.

HEREDIA & Co.,
Agents

Free! Free!! Free!!!

Rai Shaheb Dr. K. C. Das's

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The most up-to-date Science of Health to Young and Old. Distributed gratis or post free. Apply to:—

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50/2 Harrison Road, CALCUTTA.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels. Tons. Sailing Date Time Routes.
LINGA, 2135 Fri. 7th Aug. *4 p.m. Direct
BARPETA, 3,200 Thur. 13th Aug. about 9 a.m.
*or on arrival of English mail steamer

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

(Weekly.)

S. S. "BARPETA" 3,200 tons on Thursday the 13th August calling at Muscat, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

(Weekly.)

S. S. "BARJORA" 3,164 tons on Thursday the 13th August, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Charbar, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR SEYCHELLES EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.

(Fortnightly.)

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Sailing on or about.
*PALAMCOTA	3413	Saturday 8th Aug.
†PURNEA	3306	Thursday 20th ,,
*PUNDUA	3305	,, 3rd Sept.
†PENTAKOTA	3413	,, 17th ,,

*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mosambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

†Calls at Mombasa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colo ports transhipping at Durban to the steamers of the Union Castle or other Lines.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA.

(Direct.)

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Strait Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier,
Bombay.

7th August, 1914.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

LIST OF HOMEWARD SAILINGS 1914-1915.

Steamer.	Tonnage	Captain.	Leave Bombay about.
Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	10th Aug. 1914
Elysia	6368	J. Kinnaird	24th Aug. 1914
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	12th Sept. 1914
Olympia	5124	J. L. Henderson	23rd Sept 1914
Circassia	6722	C.F. Osborne R.D.R. N.R.	10th Oct. 1914
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	21st Oct. 1914
Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	6th Nov. 1914
Elysia	6368	J. Kinnaird	21st Nov. 1914
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	7th Dec. 1914
Olympia	5124	J. L. Henderson	22nd Dec. 1914
Circassia	6722	C.F. Osborne R.D.R. N.R.	12th Jan. 1915
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	22nd Jan. 1915
Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	9th Feb. 1915

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FOR HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON.

Elysia	6368	J. Kinnaird	24th Feb. 1915
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	15th March1915
Olympia	5124	J. L. Henderson	26th March1915
Circassia	6722	C.F. Osborne R.D.R. N.R.	15th April 1915
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	27th April 1915
Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	29th May 1915
Elysia	6368	J. Kinnaird	29th May 1915

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413	627
Bombay to Port Said	446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	578	924
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	605	957
Bombay to New York	841	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fares from Suez	446	

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families. Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include free passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

POONA SEASON.

Visitors to Poona will Find the most Up-to-date place for BREAKFAST, TIFFIN, DINNER AND AFTERNOON TEA AT

F. CORNAGLIA'S,

Leading Confectioner and Caterer of Western India.

Local and Mofussil Orders promptly and carefully executed.

All Caterings in the most recherche Style.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

F. CORNAGLIA,

83, Medow Street,
7, Esplanade Road, } BOMBAY.
And 6, Arsenal Road, POONA.

Telegrams 'Cornaglia.' Telephone No. 42.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

Esplanade Road, Fort BOMBAY.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,100,000

Head Office.

28, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Eliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

are opened for Approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

payable in the principal Cities of Europe India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS.

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

JAMES SMITH,
Acting Manager.

Post Box 141.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)

HEAD OFFICE: 4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.

Branches at: Bombay, Calcutta and Baghdad.

Subscribed capital	£1,500,000
Paid up Capital	£ 400,000
in course of increase to	£ 600,000
Reserve Fund	£ 30,000
Uncalled Capital	£ 150,000
Capital called for payment by 30th September, 14	£ 200,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ...	£ 750,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, K.T.
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Emile Francqui, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique.)
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J. C. Georges Bouillat, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris).
J. S. Haskell, Esq. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq. (of Martins Bank, Ltd.)

BOMBAY COMMITTEE.

Sir Jacob Sassoon, Bart.
A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart.

BOMBAY OFFICE.

Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 4½ PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED on SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS at 3½ per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES AND SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for Safe Custody, and interest and dividends collected for clients.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.

THE BURMAH OIL Co., Ltd.

SCOTLAND.)

B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS.

B. O. C. LAMP OILS. B. O. C. PITCH.
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BOMBAY AGENTS:

SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street.

P. O. Box 203. *Telephone Nos.* 102 & 1439.

THREE QUESTIONS AND AN OFFER.

THEORY Vs. PRACTICE

(i) Do you know that the **ROYAL STANDARD TYPEWRITER** can do ALL that the most expensive machine on the market can do?

(ii) Do you know that the remarkable mechanical devices belonging exclusively to the "Royal" give it ADVANTAGES over ***any*** other machine?

(iii) Do you know that the "Royal" Typewriter Manufacturers will NOT turn out an "inferior" model, or cheap substitute expressly to compete with the *solely cheap* Typewriter in order to catch business at any price? Such is the resort of makers of highly priced machines to face Competition.

The "Royal" Factory has *one Standard of quality only—the highest*, with various models to suit all requirements. As "an ounce of practice is worth a ton of theory" we shall be glad to send a machine for your personal inspection and practical trial at any time convenient to yourself, on receipt of your Post Card,

OR

if you prefer it, and can spare the time, we shall be very pleased to demonstrate to you the special features and working of the various models at our Establishment.

Model I.	Model V.	Model X
Rs. 275.	Rs. 335.	Rs. 360.

MARCKS & Co., LD.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

THE OYAL TYPEWRITER

BOM & POONA.

MILD DINDIGUL CIGARS.

PERFECT HAND-MADE INDIAN SMOKES.

Dindigul Pearls with rings	per 50	Rs. 3—0
Dindigul Bouquets ,,	,, 50	,, 2-12
Dindigul Torches ,,	,, 50	,, 3—0
Dindigul Rocks ,,	,, 50	,, 2—8
Dindigul Pride, thin and long	,, 50	,, 2—0

Besides the above, good many other brands in stock.
Price List on receipt of a Post-card.

Sole Agents in India,

D. Merwan & Co.,

24 Medows Street, Fort

Branch 95, Hornby Road, opp. Cox & Co.

Also at DINSHAW MERWAN, opp. the Docks.

BANKING.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS' BANK LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—APOLLO STREET.

BRANCHES:—

Mumbadevi (Bombay) and Ahmedabad.

Interest on fixed deposits for 12 months at 5 per cent., p. a. Savings Bank 4 per cent. Current accounts on daily balances 3 per cent. at Bombay.

Rates for short deposits and information regarding terms of any other Banking business to be ascertained on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.

HEAD OFFICE:—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP	Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 5,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted, rules for which can be obtained on application.

J. A. STEWART,
Ag. Manager.

Are you losing weight? Muscles weak and flabby? Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract builds up broken-down tissues and produces sound healthy flesh—increases your weight.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED" "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID:—

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words, Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are requested to note that the Publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES may be had on application to—
The Manager "Bombay Chronicle" office.

TWO DOUBLE ROOMS available with BOARD. Apply Mrs. MATCHIM Florence House, Apollo Bunder. 3457

MASSAGE,—on approved Medical Lines, English system, by EXPERT FRENCH LADY practitioner. Apply to Box No. 794, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3465

AN ENGLISH LADY residing in Bandra, would like to take pupils for piano and mandolin. Terms moderate. Apply to Box No. 538, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2238

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities. Best Examination results. 80, Esplanade Road. 332

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing. We place the services of thoroughly competent workmen at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona, Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos.

WANTED.

WANTED for Mission High School, a Mathematical Master (graduate preferred). Salary according to qualifications. —Apply Rev. J. W. RUNCIMAN, Ajmer. 2236

WANTED AN EMPLOYMENT as TUTOR to any European gentleman desirous of learning Persian, Urdu. Apply to Box No. 537, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2237

WANTED immediately DENTAL MECHANIC. Only first class, good, all-round men need, apply to DR. CARR, Dental Surgeon, 107, Esplanade Road, opposite Clock Tower, Bombay. 3480

WANTED immediately one MOTOR TROLLEY 2'-6" Guage to seat two to four persons. Apply with specification and price to Box No. 792 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 3453

WANTED experienced SUPERVISOR for laying, and jointing BIG WATER MAIN outside Bombay. Salary Rs. 80/- to Rs. 100/-. Apply with testimonials to Box No. 791, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3452

WANTED persons to apply for FREE Particulars of American Money-making Plans. A Golden opportunity of acquiring Wealth during spare time. NOORANI BROTHERS, Box T-7 Bhavnagar. 398

WANTED—Two COMPOUNDERS with good knowledge of English for GOVERNMENT HOUSE DISPENSARY. Pay Rs. 30—3—45 and Rs. 20—2—30. Apply, with copies of certificates, to
THE ASSISTANT SURGEON,
3431 Government House, Ganeshkhind.

WANTED—CURRENT ORDINARY and OFFICIAL STAMPS of India and Native States. Great Britain or Colonies of values from 6 as. upwards, used in small or large quantities. Apply stating lowest prices, to B. S. 11, Church Gate St., Bombay. 3472

A QUALIFIED Sub-Assistant Surgeon for charge of a Travelling Dispensary in the Almora District, for six months, from 1st October, 1914 to 13th March 1915. Pay, including all allowances approximately, Rs. 70 per mensem—Send copies of certificates with application, to CIVIL SURGEON, Almora. 2235

WANTED a European Foreman, for the South Indian Ry., to take charge of Engineering Workshop at Trichinopoly, employing about 400 men, knowledge of Interlocking essential and some Electrical training desirable. Salary Rs. 250 to Rs. 350. Applications with copies of testimonials should be addressed to the ELECTRICAL and SIGNAL ENGINEER, South Indian Railway, Trichinopoly. 2254

WANTED a trained SANITARY INSPECTOR for the Dharwar Municipality on a monthly salary of Rs. 75—20. Candidates should apply with Educational Certificates and other testimonials, if any, to the undersigned. Preference will be given to Christians and Mohamedans.
Dharwar Municipal Office,
24th July 1914.
S. K. RODDY.
President,
Dharwar Municipality, 3414

WANTED—A qualified and experienced OVERSEER for the SHOLAPUR MUNICIPALITY on a salary of Rs. 100, and Rs. 25 conveyance allowance. Only experienced L. C. Es or Overseers need apply. Applications with copies of testimonials should be addressed to the President before 20th August 1914.
By order
T. J. PITRE.
Chief Officer,
Sholapur Municipality.
3417

WANTED.

WANTED LADIES AND GENTLEMEN going abroad to advantageously sell their Furniture, etc., in one lot No. 100 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3456

WANTED A SMART YOUNG PARSI, ESTATE SUPERVISOR AND BILL COLLECTOR. Must know English. Rs. 35/- monthly. Cash security Rs. 500/-. Apply with copy of certificates, etc., to Box No. 797, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3475

WANTED—An M. Sc. in Mathematics who will be retained in His Highness' private staff. Salary Rs. 125—5—175. Apply with copies of testimonials (which will not be returned) to the Private Secretary to H. H. the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur Jhalawar, Jhalrapatan. 2134

WANTED—A young man of active habits to serve as Superintendent of Gardens in Jhalawar State. Pay according to qualifications. Apply with copies of testimonials (which will not be returned), stating terms, to the PRIVATE SECRETARY to His Highness the Maharaj Rana Bahadur of Jhalawar. 2135

WANTED by YOUNG ENGLISHMAN, well educated, speaks and writes French, SLIGHT KNOWLEDGE Shorthand, Typewriting, journalistic and publishing experience—a settled post; not Travelling Representative or Canvasser. Address: —"SPIDER," care of "Bombay Chronicle" Office. 2034.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—One of the best ESTATES in Simla. Would make an A-1 Hotel. Extensive grounds, and a large house full of valuable timbers. Particulars from "M" c/o "Bombay Chronicle." 3256

FOR SALE ONE LANCASHIRE BOILER 145 lbs. pressure and Green's FUEL ECONOMISER (second-hand) in good working order, 3 sets of 8 segments, each segment of 8 pipes with scrapers, scraper carriers chains, chain lifting rod and gear complete. Apply to YOOSUFALLY AMIJI & Co. 73, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—SPECIFICATION OF THE GAS & ELECTRIC PLANT AT JAGANMOHAN PALACE.

One 12 H.P. Crossleys "OTTO," Gas Engine with 12 Fly wheels 6'-3" diameter and 5½" face complete with water tank and pipes, etc.

One D. C. DYNAMO by BYNG & HAWKINS 135-11. Volts 60-90 Amps 940 Revolutions per minute on 3 bearings sliding bedplate size of driving pulley 1'-8" diameter, 6¾" face Dynamo is belt driven by the above Gas Engine.

One 16 H.P. CAMPBELL GAS ENGINE with 2 Fly wheels 5 1/2' diameter 7 3/4" face with circulating water tank and Gas bag valve complete.

One D. C. DYNAMO BY BYNG & HAWKINS on 2 bearings diameter of driving pulley 9 1/2" face 6" 100 Volts 129. Amps, 1200 Revolutions per minute, this Dynamo is belt driven by the above Campbell Gas Engine.

2 Complete sets of MANSFIELD OIL GAS APPARATUS consisting of 2 Gas Tanks 6 & 6 Thousand feet capacity each, with 6 Oil Gas producers, Furnaces Hydraulic Valves, &c. &c. All these in good working order. Apply with offers to the PALACE CONTROLLER, Mysore. 3450

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET from 1st November, 19..4, 16 GODOWNS at the Junctions of Thana Street and Argyle Road now and for several years past in the occupation of Messrs. Volkart Brothers. Apply to Mr. COWASJI CURSETJI CONTRACTOR, No. 53, Frere Road. 3445

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

STANDARD WAGONS FOR THE OUDH AND ROHILKHAND RAILWAY.

TENDERS are invited from firms in India for the construction and delivery to the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway during the official year 1914-15 of 200 four-wheeled covered goods wagons 5ft. 6in gauge, body 21ft. 0in. long and 9ft. 6in. wide inside.

2. The contractors will be required to supply the whole of the material required for the construction of these wagons except those detailed below:—
Wheels and axles.
Axle boxes.
Bearing springs.
Screw couplings.
Vacuum break gear.
Buffers and springs.
Drawbars and springs.

These articles will be supplied by the Railway and are expected to arrive in India by December next.

3. The wagons must be completely constructed in the contractor's yard and delivered on rail free of all transit charges. Tenderers are required to state the place of delivery.

4. Copies of specifications, forms of tender and agreement and drawings with full particulars of contract, date of delivery, etc., can be obtained from the Locomotive and Carriage Superintendent, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, Alambagh, Lucknow, on payment of Rs. 30 per set which amount will not be refunded whether the tenderer is successful or not.

5. Tenders which must be enclosed in sealed cover should be superscribed "Tenders for Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway Wagons" and addressed to the Secretary, Railway Board, Simla. They will be received by him up to noon on Wednesday, the 9th September, 1914.

6. The Railway Board do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender or to assign any reason for non-acceptance of tender.

T. RYAN,
Secretary, Railway Board.
Simla, 23rd July, 1914. 3427

NOTICE.

MISS RUTH AITKEN, L.R.A.M., A.R.C.M., A.I.S.C., (London) receives Advanced and Elementary pupils for Singing, Piano and Theory, at the Carlton Hotel, Fort. 3418

NOTICES.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

REGULAR daily through service between Bombay and Delhi; Ghaziabad; Meerut; Saharanpur; Lahore; Rawalpindi; Peshawar; Simla; Cawnpore and Lucknow.
Bogie Stock, Restaurant Cars, Electric Lights and Fans.

Through Carriages (First and Second Class) between Bombay and Lucknow; Bombay and Kalka via D. U. K. (for Simla); Bombay and Peshawar and Jhansi and Dehra Dun (for Mussoorie).

BETWEEN BOMBAY AND PESHAWAR.

DOWN. From Bombay. H. M.	Stations.		UP. To Bombay. H. M.
17- 0 Dep.	Victoria Terminus, Bombay....	Arr.	12-35
22- 9 Arr.	Manmad	Dep.	7-27
8- 6 ,,	Bhopal	,,	21- 6
10-52 ,,	Bina	,,	18-24
13-15 ,,	Jhansi.....	,,	15-52
15-3 ,,	Gwalior	,,	14- 1
17-43 ,,	Agra Cantonment.....	,,	11-13
18-38 ,,	Muttra	,,	10-18
21- 0 ,,	Delhi.....	,,	8-0
21-30 Dep.		Arr.	7-35
22- 9 ,,	Ghaziabad	Dep	7- 5
23-10 ,,	Meerut Cantonment	,,	5-59
1-24 ,,	Saharanpur	,,	3-58
3- 0 ,,	Ambala Cantonment.....	,,	2-17
5-18 ,,	Ludhiana.....	,,	23-44
6-24 ,,	Jullundar.....	,,	22-37
8- 2 ,,	Amritsar	,,	21- 7
9-33 ,,	Lahore	,,	20- 1
16- 5 ,,	Rawalpindi	,,	13-32
20-13 ,,	Peshawar Cantonment	,,	8-48

BETWEEN BOMBAND SIMLA.

17-0 Dep.	Victoria Terminus, Bombay..	Arr.	12-35
21- 0 Arr.	Delhi.....	Dep	8- 0
21-30 Dep.		Arr.	7-10
2-45 Arr.	Ambala.....	Dep.	2-17
3-40 Dep.		Arr.	1-50
5.33 Arr.	Kalka.....	Dep.	0-40
6-15 Dep.		Arr.	24-0
12-10 Arr.	Simla.....	Dep.	18- 0

BETWEEN BOMBAY AND LUCKNOW

17- 0 Dep.	Victoria Terminus, Bombay	Arr.	12-35
13-15 Arr.	Jhansi.....	Dep.	15-52
13-55 Dep.		Arr.	15-11
15-15 ,,	Orai.....	Dep.	13- 9
18-35 ,,	Cawnpore	,,	10-52
19-50 Arr.	Lucknow.....	,,	9-32

BETWEEN JHANSI AND DEHRA DUN.

13-35 Dep.	Jhansi	Arr.	15-32
15-14 ,,	Gwalior	Dep.	14- 1
21- 0 Arr.	Delhi.....	Dep.	8- 0
21.30 Dep.		Arr.	7-35
1-4 Arr.	Saharanpur.....	Dep.	3-58
5- 0 Dep.		Arr.	2-50
6-43 Arr.	Lhaksar	Dep.	1-42
7-10 Dep.		Arr.	23-50
10-25 Arr.	Dehra Dun.....	Dep.	21-15

For Up journey, read from bottom to top to right hand

W. LAIDLAW
263 Ag. General Traffic Manager.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the will of KRISHNABAI widow of Purshotam Narayen of Bombay Kshatriya Hindu Inhabitant without occupation residing at Mugbhat without the Fort...Deceased.

PURKSHOTAM GOPALDAS Ghadiali of Bombay Brahman Kshatriya Hindu Inhabitant a watch repairer residing at Cowasji Patel Tank Road without the Fort...the Executor named in the will of the abovenamed deceased...Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Fourth day of August in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and fourteen and in the fifth year of our Reign.

(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.
Seal of the High Court at Bombay.
(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
The 4th day of August 1914.
Messrs. PURNANAND & Co.,
3476 Petitioner's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that LAXMIBAI widow and Executrix of the last Will and Testament of VITHALDAS DHARAMDAS has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. All persons having any claim or claims against or to the said property by way of inheritance, Mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at 121 Meadows Street Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the Purchase will be completed without reference to such claims and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land together with Messuages tenements and dwelling houses standing thereon situate lying and being at Khetwadi Main Road in the City of Bombay outside the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collectors Old Nos. 2087 to 2090 and 2096 Collectors New No. 9212 Old Survey Nos. 656 and 661 New Survey No. 5386 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Taxes under D Ward No. 1855 Street No. 55 and containing by admeasurement 260 2/9 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—On or towards the East by the property of Jamsedji Ratanjee on or towards the West by the property of Sorabjee Pestonji Kerawalla on or towards the North by the property of Sorabjee Shapurji and on or towards the South by the said Khetwadi Main Road Salam and which said premises are at present in the occupation of the Vendor's tenants.

Dated this 6th day of August 1914.
MOTICHAND & DEVIDAS,
3478. Purchasers Attorneys.

NOTICE.

THIS is to advise the public that there has been no advance made by us in the present selling prices of the following brands of Kerosine Oils:—

Snowflake — Devoes
White Rose — Elephant
Chester

STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK.
3477

RECRUITS.

THE OFFICER COMMANDING BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES will be glad to receive applications from suitable persons willing to join the Corps. Applications may be made to the Commanding Officer direct, or to the Adjutant Bombay Volunteer Head-Quarters, Council Road, or to Officers Commanding Companies. 3461

NOTICES.

ONSULATE GENERAL FOR PORTUGAL, IN BRITIS INDIA.

ALFREDO CASANOVA, CONSUL GENERAL FOR PORTUGAL informs all Portuguese subjects resident in British India that it is against the law for them to communicate any Naval or Military intelligence to any country outside India either directly or indirectly and warns them that the penalty for a breach of this law is immediate deportation.

Bombay 6th August, 1914.
3474

NOTICE.

POONA RACES, 2nd DAY, AUGUST 8th, 1914.

OWING to the pstponement of the Steeplechase advertised for the First Day, there will be 9 races on the Second Day of the Poona Racing Season 1914. This will necessitate the first race starting at 2-45 p.m., and as no changes can be made in the timing of the Race Special, intending visitors to Poona who wish to see the first race run will have to leave Bombay by the train which starts from Victoria Terminus at 8 a.m., on SATURDAY the 8th instant. 3473

IMPORTANT NOTICE

BY
THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM Co.
(INDIA) LIMITED.
PRICES OF KEROSINE OIL
AND
"SHELL PETROL"
HAVE NOT BEEN ADVANCED AT PRESENT.

Any advance that may become necessary will be publicly notified, but no shortage of supplies is anticipated.

NOTE:—The Regular price for "SHELL" Petrol
Re. 1 per Gallon.

The public should refuse to pay higher prices if demanded by dealers, and should apply to the Company's Agents:

Messrs. F. M. CHINOY Co.
H. G. WEBER.
Bombay Manager
FOR
THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO. (INDIA) LIMITED.

AUCTION SALE.

MEHTA & CO.

AUCTIONEERS, VALUERS, COMMISSION AND ABSENTEE'S AGENTS.
53, Medows Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 1285.

AUCTION SALE OF 100 BALES KHAMGAON AKOLA FINE MACHINE GINNED COTTON.

Under instructions from Messrs. Balchand Ugarchand and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Pruthuraj Bhagwan and Footchand Maturmal, Messrs. MEHTA & CO., Auctioneers will sell on FRIDAY the 7th inst. at 6 p.m., (S. T.), at the stated godown No. 6A at Arthur Bunder.

100 bales Khamgaon Akola Fine Machine Ginned Cotton.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale. Balance to be paid and delivery to be taken the next day.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, August 7th, 1914.

D'LAL & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

AUCTION SALE OF A PRINTING PRESS. THIS DAY FRIDAY, the 7th August, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. D'LAL & Co., will sell by order of Messrs. Krishna & Co., Ltd., and on account and at the risk of Chunilal Kishnashanker at Popat Wadi near Kalbadevi Road in the house of Sunderrao S. Mulgaikar on the ground floor some furniture and a Machine comprising:—

1 Hand Machine by Payne & Co.
Types English, Gujarati, Marathi, together with all the accessories.
1 Table, 2 Glass door Cupboards.
1 Leather Lined sofa, 1 Stool, 1 Chair, & 1 Time-piece.

At the same place by order of the Coverned:—

1 Typewriting Machine Smith Premier No. 4.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance shall be paid and the goods taken delivery of within 3 days from the day of sale.

D'LAL & Co.
Bmbay, August 7th, 1914.

Are you losing weight? Muscles weak and flaby? Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract builds up broken-down tissues and produces good healthy flesh—increases your weight.

AMUSEMENTS.

GAIETY
PALACE OF VARIETIES
6-30 TWICE NIGHTLY 10 p. m.
Tremendous Reception of
SAM STERN
The Hebrew comedian
What an artiste ask the crowd there last night.
MEREDITH AND ADNIL
Roman Ring athletes.
LILY PACY,
The Charming Dancer.
TORINO
The Master Mind of Jugglers in his scena.
"The Chrysantheum Time in Japan"
RUSSELL AND HELD
in their great succeses
"SOME OF THESE DAYS"
"THE CRACKER JACK GLIDE"
OUR STAR FILM
"WHEN THE SOUL WAKENS"
THE GALA NIGHT PROGRAMME
POPULAR PRICES.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
August 18th, 19th & 20th
at 9-30 p.m. prompt.
THE BOMBAY A. D. C.
will present Pinero's Farcical Comedy.
THE MAGISTRATE
Plan open at Messrs. Rose & Co.
on August 4th.
TIME AND PRICES ASSUAL. U

When other remedies fail to cure that headache, here's the cure. Stearns' Headache Cure, headache gone in a few minutes.

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA.
Charni Road. *To-Night!* Tel. No. 1271.
We shall present the fine Exclusive
CORA, THE TEMPTRESS.
3,500 Feet—In three Parts.
A GREAT DRAMA OF LOVE, ADVENTURE AND MYSTERY
IN WHICH
a beautiful woman plays the principal part, and by her fascinating powers lures people to destruction. A powerful and gripping plot which will not fail to interest all.
OUR EXCLUSIVES ARE ALWAYS GOOD—THIS IS EXTRA.
LAKE VERBANO (Scenic) ROUND O'BRIEN (Comic)
A PROGRAMME TO PLEASE.
3 Shows Nightly:—7 to 8-15, 8-30 to 9-45, & 10 to 11-15.
On Wednesday 5th August. { Prize Show—5-30 to 6-45. Extra Show—11-15 to 12-30.

STANDARD OIL CO., OF NEW YORK.

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRAND.	Price. Rs. a. p.	
Snowflake 150 deg	6 0	2 per case.
White Rose 150 deg	5 12	2 per case.
Chester Brand 125 deg	5 2	2 per case.
Devoe's Brilliant 125 deg ...	5 0	2 per case.
Tiger Brand 125 deg	4 15	2 per case.
Monkey Brand 125 deg	4 15	2 per case.
White Camelia 125 deg (in tins)	4 6	0 per 2 tins.
Camel Brand 125 deg (in tins)	4 6	0 per 2 tins.
Elephant Brand 125 deg (in tins)	4 6	0 per 2 tins.
Elephant Brand 125 deg (in bulk)	3 12	0 per 8 Imp. galns.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil, on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill, are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

In all cases oil sold by Standard Oil Co. New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

The Thana agent adds one anna to Bulk Oil price and Rs. 0-2-6 per case to above case oil prices.

Coorla, Andheri and Bandra agents add one anna to above prices excepting for Bulk.

Order books supplied gratis on application to
THE MANAGER.

AN EXCELLENT TESTIMONY.

"I CERTIFY with pleasure that the NATIONAL INSURANCE & BANKING COMPANY, Ld. Amritsar, has paid claims on my policies Nos. 712 and 713 promptly and the company is very honest in its dealings. I recommend it to the public.
(Sd.) SHEIKH DANISHMAND SUQRAT.
Extra Assistant Commissioner.
Lahore, 10th October, 1913.

PERSONS intending to make an excellent provision against ACCIDENT, DEATH of OLD AGE AT lowest periodical payments need apply sharp to the undermentioned.

WANTED—Active and honest agents and canvassers on liberal terms throughout the island and the presidency of Bombay. Particulars can be had from:—K. ANANT RAM and Bros., Chief Agents, 17-19, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND Ltd., ESTABLISHED 1876.
No. 273, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.
Funded Capital of Rs. 1,88,600.
Bankers—The Bank of Bombay.

OBJECT.—The object of the Fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very low scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved securities. Thirty per cent. of the in the event of his wife pre-deceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to canvassers.

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

A. J. COMBRIDGE & Co.,
357, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

GERMANY AND ENGLAND.
BY J. A. CRAMB,
Some time Professor of Modern History at Queen's College.
Rs. 2-3.

This valume deals with the relations between England and Germany, and illustrates partly by an exposition of the ideals which have guided Germany and England in the past and partly by a consideration of the influence on their contemporaries of modern German teachers and historians; finally, from the past of Germany and of England the Author attempts to avgur something of their future.

JOHNSTON'S WALL MAP OF EUROPE
Natural scale 1:4,800,000 (about 75 miles to 1 inch.) mounted on canvas and rollers, varnished, coloured. Rs. 7-8.

JOHNSTON'S POPULAR WORLD-WIDE ATLAS OF MODERN GEOGRAPHY.
1914 Edition.
Containing 128 beautifully coloured maps and complete Index. Size of Atlas 12½ inch, by 10 inch. Rs. 5 10.

BRASSEY'S NAVAL ANNUAL. 1913.
Fully illustrated Rs. 10-15.

THE STATESMAN'S YEAR BOOK
Statistical and Historical Annual of the States of the World for the year 1914. Edited by J. Scott Keltie. With Maps. Crown 8vo. Rs. 9-3.

WAR AND WASTE.
A series of Discussions of War and War Accessories. By David Starr Jordan. Publd at 5s. net. Colonial Edition. Rs. 2-4.

THE FOUNDATIONS OF INTERNATIONAL POLITY.
By Norman Angell, Author of "The Great Illusion." Rs. 3-1.

HAZELL'S ANNUAL 1914.
Is a Library of Information on affairs Imperial, Foreign, Domestic, Political, Naval and Military, Financial, Commercial, Agricultural, Industrial, Religious, Educational, Social, Literary and Scientific. Musical and Dramatic, Sporting, etc. Cloth Rs. 3-1.

THE INTERNATIONAL WHITAKER.
Cloth Rs. 1-12.
The International Whitaker is to every Nation what Whitaker's Almanack has become to the British Empire. It treats of each Nation on similar lines and contains geographical, commercial statistical and general information concerning every country.

WHITAKER'S ALMANACK, 1914.
Whitaker's Almanack for 1914 contains articles of world-wide interest and is as indispensable as ever. Paper edition, 536 pages. As 14. The Cloth edition, 826 pages exclusive of advertisement pages. Rs. 2-3.

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COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, 4th August.

Liverpool corn market closed till Friday.

BOMBAY MARKET

BOMBAY, Aug. 6.

The only commercial cable received thr ugh Reuter's dated 4th August and states:—

"Liverpool corn market closed till Friday."

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Nil.

MONEY.

The cash balance of the Bank of Bengal is 43 lakhs up.

EXCHANGE.

The only quotation available is 1s. 3d. 15/16 Demand for the mail.

Banks selling rates.

D. D. mail 1s. 3d. 15/16

BULLION.

There are no quotations from London, and in the local market also no rates are available.

We quote—

	Rs. a. p.
English bar gold	....
Sovereigns	....
Silver (cum duty) ready	No quotations.
1st Settlement	
2nd Settlement	

Exports of Bar Silver from Bombay by Rail on 4th August 1914.

	Bars.	Ounces.
G.I.P. Railway	32*	36,101
B.B. & C.I. Railway	27	32,554

*Boxes and Bars.

GOVERNMENT PAPER AND SHARES.

The news that Britain has declared war on Germany has given rise to a state of gloom on the Stock Exchange to-day and to prevent a further slump in the prices the Board of the Bombay Stock Exchange deemed it advisable to close the operations till Monday the 17th instant. A notice is placed on the Board that those who desire to make payment for the shares purchased for the August settlement are at liberty to do so during the interval; but those who wish to defer the payment till the day of the September settlement i.e. the 10th day of September, will have to pay interest at the rate of nine per cent. for the period. There was no steady quotation either for Government Paper or Corporation Bonds. The market was quite irregular.

COTTON

The Liverpool market is entirely closed, and it is reported that a private cable has been received stating that the New York and New Orleans markets are also closed until further orders. Reuter gives no commercial news, which under present conditions can be quite understood.

Quotations in the local market are nominal, and business is practically at a standstill. A few transactions between dealers and jobbers are made, but there is no regular business. Exporters are doing nothing. The rates given below are quite nominal.

There is little or nothing doing in ready cotton.

BAZAAR QUOTATIONS

Growths.	Fine	Fully Good.	Good.	Deliver
H.G. Bengals	170			July. 1915
M.G. Bengals	180			"
M.G. Kandelah	185			Jan. 1915
M.G. Akola, Khamgaum,	194			"
M.G. Broach			239	March 1915

RECEIPTS.

The following are the Receipts of Cotton produce and principal Food Grains into Bombay for the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m. yesterday.

Cotton	250 Bales
Wheat	1,293 Cwts.
Linseed	9,248 "
Rape, Rai etc.	271 "
Gingellyseed	35 "
Poppyseed	1,450 "
Groundnuts	140 "
Castorseed	5,825 "
Rice	81 "
Myrabolams	310 "
Cottonseed	8,508 "
Mowraseed	2,447 "
Gram	Nil "
Jowar	3,604 "
Maize	Nil "
Barley	Nil "

—SAVOY—

(Late IMPERIAL)

HOTEL AND GRILL ROOM,

DALAL STREET, FORT.

THE ONLY HOTEL IN BOMBAY UNDER

EUROPEAN PROPRIETOR.

CLEANEST HOTEL.

UP TO DATE.

BEST FOOD.

PUREST DRINKS.

HOT SUPPERS

TILL 12 P.M.

AT REASONABLE RATES.

FRESH SOLES AND

SALMON DAILY.

Special arrangements made for Party Catering on the Premises or outdoors.

Rs. 5 daily. Rs. 120 per month.

TELEPHONE: SAVOY HOTEL.

ALBERT WITZIG,

Proprietor

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 6th August 1914, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Local rain has fallen in the east Punjab; Amballa has had 0.80". Skies are clear in the south-west Punjab and the extreme north and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. Day temperature is below normal at Lahore and Amballa; night temperature is in defect at Rawalpindi and Amballa but in excess at Multan.

The United Provinces.—Rainfal has been nearly general; Mainpuri has had 1.70", Jhansi 0.42", Cawnpore 0.75" and Allahabad 1.32". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Day temperature is in defect at Mainpuri and Allahabad.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear in upper Sind and moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in defect.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Rainfall has been nearly general in Central India West and local in Gujarat; Surat has had 0.11", Neemuch 1.00" and Indore 0.30". Skies are maderately clouded.

The Central Provinces.—Rainfall has been fairly general; Jubbulpore has had 3.22", Saugor 0.12", Hoshangabad 0.45", Chanda 0.29" and Raipur 0.33". Skies are generally heavily clouded.

The Konkan.—No telegram has been received from Karwar. Rainfall has been nearly general; Bombay has had 0.12", Ratnagiri 0.74" and Marmugao 0'65". Skies are generally heavily clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad—Rainfall has been nearly general in Hyderabad and locl in the Bombay Deccan; Poona has had 1.91", Belgaum 7.00, Nizamabad 1.09" and Hyderabad 0.34". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Day temperature is in defect at Bijapur and Belgaum.

General Remarks.—There has been an increase of rainfall in Malabar, Central India West and the east Punjab but a decrease in the Central Provinces and the Bombay Deccan. Rainfall has been nearly general on the west coast of the Peninsula and in Hyderabad, Central India West and the United Provinces, fairly general in the Central Provinces and local in the Bombay Deccan, south Gujarat and the east Punjab. Belgaum reports another heavy fall of 7.0".

Nearly general rain is likely in the United Provinces and the eastern half of the Central Provinces and on the west coast of the Peninsula, faily general rain elsewhere in the central parts of the country and in Hyderabad, local rain in the Bombay Deccan and some showers in Rajputana and the east Punjab.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a.m. on THURSDAY, the 6th of August 1914.

STATIONS	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A.M.	Rainfall past 24 hour	Rainfall Total 1st Dec. to date.	Rainfall Variation 1st Dec. to date.
PERSIAN-ARBA—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (3rd)	97.0	86.1	74	..	0.00	..
Jask	93.5	82.3	73	..	0.78	0.72
Muskat	86.7	80.6	73	..	0.53	0.36
Do. (3rd)	..	..	..	..	..	..
PUNJAB—	99.4	87.7	71	..	8.20	5.16
Multan	92.7	71.0	73	..	?	?
Rawalpindi	93.8	77.9	86	..	12.03	3.68
Lahore	92.2	76.5	77	..	9.05	..
Sirsa	88.7	70.1	89	0.80	11.89	—0.97
Ambala	91.0	..	89	0.08	12.12	—0.97
Delhi	..	..	..	..	..	..
UNITED PROVINCES—	89.3	77.9	89	0.08	17.14	3.16
Agra	88.3	77.3	85	1.70	10.05	—2.13
Mainpuri	88.6	75.5	95	0.42	18.39	—1.09
Jhansi	86.8	77.7	91	0.75	?	?
Cawnpore	84.6	74.5	91	1.32	28.41	9.53
Allahabad	..	..	..	..	..	..
SIND AND RAJPUTANA—	104.7	84.2	36	..	4.28	2.75
Jacobabad	88.0	79.5	83	..	6.20	1.76
Karachi	85.6	77.2	72	..	9.43	—1.67
Ajmer	94.2	79.1	67	..	20.37	8.63
Jaipore	91.6	79.6	73	0.00	17.77	2.91
Kotah	..	..	..	..	..	..
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—	90.9	76.4	80	0.00	6.68	—2.42
Bhuj	86.4	78.5	85	0.00	12.01	1.99
Dwarka	87.8	78.1	89	0.03	9.00	—2.78
Veraval	90.5	74.7	83	0.01	15.68	—1.64
Rajkot	92.0	75.4	84	0.00	24.04	13.17
Bhavnagar Para	84.7	77.7	81	0.11	40.22	13.01
Surat	90.6	77.0	80	0.09	24.76	6.33
Ahmedabad	90.1	75.6	88	0.00	19.50	6.14
Deesa	87.1	73.2	79	1.00	18.70	4.18
Neemuch	82.9	73.3	88	0.30	13.84	3.44
Indore	..	..	..	..	..	..
CENTRAL PROVINCES—	84.3	71.3	95	3.22	28.14	—2.23
Jubbulpore	83.6	74.2	96	0.12	21.24	—3.71
Saugor	86.3	73.8	93	0.45	28.71	3.15
Hoshangabad	84.8	75.2	89	..	16.67	1.39
Khandwa	87.8	74.1	84	0.06	13.23	—3.71
Akola	84.3	73.2	91	0.07	12.49	—5.15
Amraot	87.6	73.3	89	..	21.89	9.74
Nagpur	86.7	75.0	87	0.29	20.03	—7.30
Chanda	88.7	73.6	97	0.33	21.80	—4.36
Raipur	..	..	..	..	..	..
KONKAN—	88.1	77.6	90	0.12	49.77	2.94
Bombay	87.7	74.9	84	0.74	84.88	16.71
Ratnagiri	80.0	72.7	96	0.65	71.99	6.29
Mormugao	..	..	..	..	..	..
Karwar	..	..	..	..	..	..
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—	87.4	72.1	85	0.04	11.99	1.99
Malegaon	85.2	68.5	75	..	9.66	0.79
Ahmednagar	78.4	70.7	90	1.91	22.06	9.16
Poona	87.3	69.1	86	..	13.10	3.20
Sholapur	77.4	68.1	86	..	6.45	0.58
Bijapur	89.3	64.3	97	7.00	68.87	41.75
Belgaum	83.0	68.8	92	0.04	17.44	4.58
Aurangabad	86.4	70.8	79	1.09	35.54	18.45
Nizamabad (Indur).	83.2	68.6	85	0.34	21.08	9.59
Hyderabad	..	..	..	..	..	..
MALABAR COAST AND CEYLON—	84.1	70.0	95	1.61	87.37	7.12
Mangalore	81.4	74.1	98	2.11	73.31	2.78
Calicut	85.0	71.8	81	0.61	49.88	—4.32
Cochin	87.3	75.5	95	..	14.15	0.80
Colombo	..	..	..	..	..	..
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—	89.3	76.2	83	0.05	10.89	—0.85
Masilpatam	80.8	72.8	72	..	1.84	—2.10
Bellary	93.6	74.5	83	0.04	7.21	—0.78
Guddapah	90.9	77.2	80	..	3.00	—2.89
Madras	77.9	67.1	78	..	5.68	—2.13
Bangalore	86.2	69.8	81	..	2.74	—0.40
Coimbator	93.7	79.0	70	..	1.17	—1.99
Trichinopoly	95.1	78.5	78	..	1.12	—2.76
Nagapatam	..	..	..	..	..	..

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time; depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

Days of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time. h. m.	Depth on Sill ft in.	LOW WATER. Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time h. m.	Depth on Sill ft in.
	Aug.			Aug.		
Th	6	m 11 55	28 9		m 5 5	16 0
		11 54 a	26 6		6 6 a	17 11
F	7	0 27 a	28 8	7	m 5 54	16 2
		m 0 33	26 9		6 33 a	17 5
S	8	0 57	28 5	8	m 6 10	16 6
		m 1 9	26 8		7 8 a	17 2
S	9	1 25	27 11	9	m 6 51	17 1
					7 37 a	17 2
M	10	m 9 55 a	27 5	10	m 2 31	16 5
		9 22	25 0		3 52 a	20 2
Tu	11	m 2 17 a	25 11	11	m 7 52	18 7
		2 16	26 9		8 34 a	17 7
W	12	m 2 52	25 5	12	m 8 23	19 5
		2 42 a	26 1		9 5a	17 11

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Aug.	Sunrise	Sunset
6 (Thursday)	6h. 17m	7h. 13
7 (Friday)	6h. 18m.	7h. 12m
8 (Saturday)	6h. 18m.	7h. 11m
9 (Sunday	6h. 18m.	7h. 11m
10 (Monday)	6h. 16m.	7h. 14m
11 (Tuesday)	6h. 19m.	7h. 10m
12 (Wednesday)	6h. 19m.	7h. 9m

PHASES OF MOON:—First quarter July 30th. 5h 21 0m a.m. Full Moon Aug. 6th 6h 20-7m a.m. Last quarter Aug. 14th 6h 26-0m. a.m. New Moon Aug. 21s 5h 36-5 p.m.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, August 6.

The monsoon has been rather weak generally but rainfall has been moderately heavy to the south and west of the depression which now lies in Central India east. The temperature is lower in districts between Ranchi and Calcutta and in South-east Punjab. The rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, Chota Nagpur, West United Provinces, Central India, Central Provinces West Coast of the Peninsula; local in Upper Burma, Bengal, Bihar, East United Provinces, the Bombay Deccan, Mysore and the North Madras Coast. A few falls also occurred in Orissa, East Punjab, South Rajputana, South-east Gujerat, Hyderabad and South-east Madras.

Principal amounts:—Akyab one and a half inches; Gauhati, Cox's Bazar two; Allahabad, Mainpuri, Roorkee one and a half; Mussooree three; Ambala, Simla, three-quarters; Nowgong one and a half; Sutna, Jubbulpore three; Poona two; Belgaum seven; Nizamabad one; Mangalore one and a half; Calicut two; and Cocanada one.

Forecast:—No great change.

Earthquake report—A shock of slight intensity at its origin about one-hundred miles away was recorded on the Simla seismograph at 9-45 a.m. During the past twenty-four hours two after-shocks of the earthquake reported yesterday, were also recorded.

The Arab steamer Sumatra, which arrived in harbour yesterday from Jeddah, during her voyage experienced, fresh monsoon, rough sea to latitude 6.21 E. moderating to Bombay.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time on the 6th August, 1914, was 29·951 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by 0.13 inch. for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature or correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 F. all aneroid reading should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial of aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the steam at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by 0.10 inch. for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay 5th August.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr	29.727 inches
Temperature of Air	81.0 degrees.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78.2 "
Dew Point	77.2 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.884 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy= 10)	10.0 "
Maximum temperature of Air	83.1 "
Minimum do. do.	78.2 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	W.WS.W
Movement of Wind do.	262 miles.
Fall of Rain	0.17 inches.
Total fall during month	1.37 "
Do. do. year	49.83 "
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 6th	0.27 "

LABOUR SHORTAGE IN BOMBAY.

WAGES OF CORPORATION COOLIES RAISED.

The weekly meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Council Hall, the Chairman, Mr. Cawasji Jehangir presiding.

Consideration was given to a letter from the Commissioner stating that on account of the present state of the labour market the staff of coalmen, coolies, etc., at the Love Grove pumping and compressing stations has become below strength, and it was not possible to retain the men or to get fresh hands on Rs. 12 per month, the sanctioned pay. The pumping could not be allowed to stop, and in order to keep the staff at work it had been necessary to promise them that their pay would be raised by Rs. 1-8 per month.

In a further letter the Commissioner forwarded ten schedules showing the present rates of wages allowed to the labour staff, and the increases proposed in their amount, adding that labour was so scarce and rates of wages so high, that the municipal establishments were all much under strength. It had not been possible to get men for necessary work, such as the repair of roads, and even permanent works, such as the loading and unloading of trains for Deonar, which work had been carried on with great difficulty. The necessity for an increase, and the amount to be given, had been fully discussed and reluctant as he was to increase so largely the permanent charges of the Municipality, he feared that there was no alternative but to give the amounts proposed from the 1st August, 1914. The monthly increased expenditure would be Rs. 9,156-8 and the total expenditure for seven months, that is, upto the close of the financial year would amount to Rs. 64,095-8. He, therefore, asked for an additional grant from the surplus cash balance.

The sanction asked for was granted.

With regard to the Commissioner's proposal to provide the different wards with water cisterns, the committee sanctioned the proposal but also included the Parel Ward in it.

A meeting of the Council of the Indian Institute of Science, was held last week in Bangalore, Sir Dorabji Tata and Mr. H. J. Bhabha being present from Bombay. It is stated that Professor Norman Rudolf, who had charge of the Department of Applied Chemistry at the Indian Institute of Science, does not return to India. He retires on a gratuity of £5,000. It is not known yet who is to succeed Dr. Morris W. Travers as Director.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

August 6th.

SS Dumbea	Autran	Marseilles	July 22
SS Sumatra	Brewis	Jeddah	July 27

DEPARTURES.

August 6th.

SS Dumra	Anderson	Persian Gulf via Karachi	
SS Barjora	Oconnor	Do.	

The following vessel obtained portclearance yesterday

SS Dumbea Autran Numea via Colombo

S. S. Dumbea:—The Messageries Maritimes Coy's steamer Dumbea, 3,561 tons, Captain Aptran arrived in harbour yesterday from Marceilles, which port she had left on July 22, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Sumatra:—The Arab steamer Sumatra, 2,957 tons, Captain W. R. Brewis, arrived in harbour yesterday from Jeddah which port she had left on July 27, with a general cargo and 27 passengers.

S. S. Barjora:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Barjora, 1,908 tons, Captain E. W. Oconnor, sailed yesterday for Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Dumbea:—The Messageries Maritimes Coy's steamer Dumbea, 3,561 tons, Captain Autran, will sail to-day for Noumea via Colombo, with a general and same bottom cargo and passengers.

Thursday, August 6th 1914.

P. DOCK.

SHED	STEAMER	CAPT.	AGENTS
A	Clan Macdonold	Swethward	J. F. & Co
B	Montebello	Smith	J. F. & Co
C & B	City of Poona	McNeil	K. N. & Co
D & E	Swazi	Abbey	T. M. & Co
F	Chindwara	Hoxley	M. M. & Co
M	Salsette	Vine	P. & O. Co
N	Itinda	Tucker	M. M. & Co
P	Ujina	Abbott	M. M. & Co

V. DOCK.

2	Castalia	Mitchell	W. & A. G &Co
3	Steenbergen	Yonge	K. M. & Co
4	Peking	Bangmechoir	W. & A. G. & Co
5	Beekbergen	Mearden	T. M. & Co
6	Borderdale	Hay	J. F. & Co
7	Clematis	Gunn	W. & A. G. & Co
8	Khosrouh	Hannah	T. M. & Co
10 & 11	Chanda	Cunninghom	M. M. & Co
9	Umballa	Gill	M. M. & Co
12 & 13	M Arcadia	Barcham	P. & O. S.N.C
14	Linga	Cutbush	M. M. & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1	Caledonia	Goubault	M. M. & Co
3	Ozarda	Mils	M. M. & Co
4	Upada	Le Brocp	M. M. & Co
6	Itala	Butler	M. M. & oC
7	Palamcotta	Downing	M. M. & Co
7	Rahmani	Cusack	T. M. & Co
8	Kirimara	Tsuda	N. Y. K.
16	Koweit	Brewis	Arab Steamer
18	Singu	Reid	S. W. & Co

M. W. D. D.

Nurani	Lewis	(Repairing)..T. M. & Co

H. W. P. D.

Irrawadi	Goolam	
Sarasnati	Moola	B.O. S.N. Co. Ltd.
Satrunji	Ebram	

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Abydos	Davis	Bo. & A. S. N. & Co
Atlantica	Kock	T. M. & Co
Banca	Garwood	P. & O. S. N. Co
Caledonia	Dowell	P. & O. S. N. Co
Carthness	Ridland	W. & A. G. & Co
Dwarka	King	M. M. & Co
Grigua	Orome	D. Nye Sons
Gramsbergen	Goof	T. M. & Co
Imani	Johnson	K. N. & Co
Inverness	Venles	A. Y. & Co
Mombasa	Smith	J. M. & Co
Manin	Tinnad	V. S. N Co
Meteor	Bommersen	W. & A. G & Co
Netherlee	Bery	W. & A. G. & Co
Ocean	Christansen	The Bombay & Co
Purnea	Piggott	M. M. & Co
Paltana	Kipple	M. M. & Co
Shwedagon	Creagh	J. B. P & Co
Semara	Brewis	A. S. N. & Co
Taiyabi	Kass	E. E. Colin & Co
Vaidura	Bova	J. F. & Co
Zoroastrion	Osborne	C. M. & Sons

B. I. M. Doekygrd.

Varela	Hodgson	M. M. & Co

EXPORTS.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

CASTALIA (s) 20 bales wool, A. Moolchand 2,880 cwts. oilcake, Breul and Co.

FOR LONDON.

STEENBERGEN (s) 2,000 cwts. cotton seed, B. S. Lloyd and Co.

CALEDONIA (s) 7 bales goat skins, R. M. Kooka.

FOR HULL.

MONTEBELLO (s) 5,000 cwts. castor seed, E. D. Sassoon and Co.; 6,000 cwts. cotton seed, Volkart Bros.; 1,620 cwts. castor seed, Ralli Bros.

FOR MIDDLESBRO.

GRIQUA (s) 2,500 tons manganese ore, J. Frinlay and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

ARCADIA (s) 1,500 bales cotton twist, C. Ebrahim and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

ARCADIA (s) 1,000 bales cotton twist, C. Ebrahim and Co.

IMPORTS

S. S. SUMATRA from Jeddah Agents:—The Arab Steamers Ltd., 7 cases, 3 boxes and 2 bundles specie, 2 cases tartar, 15 bundles bathran, 2 bundles carpets, 25 bales and 9 bags A. P. Goods.

UNIVERSITY PRIZE ESSAYS.

The Syndicate of the Bombay University have selected the following subjects for competitive essays for the various University Medals and Prizes for 1915 and 1916 named below:—

THE MANOCKJEE LIMJEE GOLD MEDAL, (1915)—Subject:—"A history of the development of Co-operative Banking in Agricultural Communities."

THE KARSANDAS MULJI PRIZE, (1915)—Subject:—"The relations of parents and children and the doctrine of obedience to one's elders."

THE SIR GEORGE LEGRAND JACOB PRIZE, (1915)—Subject:—"The effect of English judicial principles on the administration of Civil Justice in India."

THE ASHBURNER PRIZE, (1916)—Subject:—"The ultilization of the coal and iron of India for the manufacture of steel, with an account of the most recent efforts in this direction."

THE VISHVANATH NARAYAN MANDLIK GOLD MEDAL, (1915)—Subjects:—"Notices of the dramatic poet Bhasa, contained in the existing Sanskrit Literature, a substance of the plots of his plays recently published; and a comparison of his works with those of Sudraka, Kalidasa and Sriharsha; the manners of the people as portrayed by him, and the determination of his approximate date."

THE PANDIT BHAGVANLAL INDRAJI GOLD MEDAL AND PRIZE, (1915)—Subject:—"All the information that we at present possess about Kanishka, gathered from coins, inscriptions and other antiquarian remains, together with a discussion of his date."

THE NARAYAN MAHADEV PARMANAND PRIZE, (1915)—Subject:—"A comparison of the social development of Guzerat and Kathiawar."

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

(*Thursday, Aug* 6.)

Mr. A. K. A. Prideaux, Assistant Collector of Excise, has been allowed an extension of two days' extraordinary leave without pay.

Mr. W. C. Milne, Divisional Forest Officer, Working Plans, Northern Circle, is granted privilege leave of absence for three months with effect from 1st October 1914.

Mr. W. E. Copleston, Acting Conservator of Forests, Northern Circle, is granted privilege leave for three months in combination with furlough for one year and nine months with effect from 18th October, 1914.

Mr. V. d'P. Rebeiro, Extra Deputy Conservator of Forests and Divisional Forest Officer, Kolaba, is granted privilege leave of absence for three months in combination with furlough for one year with effect from 6th October 1914.

Assistant Surgeon Shapurji Dosabhai Bharucha, L.M. & S., to be Senior Assistant Surgeon with effect from the 12th June 1914.

Mr. Chenvirgouda, Sidramgouda Patel, L.C.E., Sub-Engineer, Second Grade, permanent, and Sub-Engineer, First Grade, temporary, reverts to Sub-Engineer, Second Grade, permament, with effect from the 1st July 1914.

The Hon. the Chief Justice and Judges of the Bombay High Court are pleased to admit Mr. Karsandas Jamnadas Gandhi, LL.B., as a Vakil of the High Court.

Major Arthur Prescott Trevor, His Britannic Majesty's Consul for Arabistan, and Assistant to the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf, to be a Magistrate of the First Class and a Subordinate Judge of the First Class within the limits of the Province of Arabistan.

Lieut. G. T. C. Perram, R.G.A., Aide-de-Camp to the Political Resident, Aden, was granted, with effect from the 29th June 1914, combined leave for two months and sixteen days.

The Governor in Council is pleased to sanction the continuance of the temporary appointment of Additional First Class, Third Grade, Subordinate Judge at Dhulia for a further period of six months from the date of expiry of the present appointment.

Mr. F. W. O'Gorman to be Assistant Superintendent of Police, Sholapur.

CROP REPORT.

The following summary of the season and crop reports of the various districts of the Presidency for the week ending 4th August, is published in Thursday's "Bombay Government Gazette":—

There was good and sufficient rain during the week throughout the Presidency. It was excessive in parts of Gujarat, Nasik, Satara and Belgaum, where a break is needed. More rain is still however necessary in the eastern parts of the Poona and Sholapur districts and the Cutch State. Sowing was generally in progress throughout the Presidency, but was retarded owing to excessive rain in Surat, Nasik and Belgaum. Transplantation was nearing completion. Seedlings were thriving except for slight damage by hill-torrents in three talukas of Upper Sind frontier, by floods in three talukas of Karachi and by excessive rain in four talukas of Larkana and in some parts of Nasik and Satara. The supply of fodder was inadequate in three talukas of Karachi, two talukas of Larkana, owing to floods two talukas of Poona, five talukas of Sholapur and two talukas of Satara. Agricultural stock was generally in good condition, but was deficient in numbers in Ahmednagar and Poona. Supply of drinking water was generally adequate. Water for irrigation was inadequate in Poona, Sholapur, Satara and Bijapur. Prices of food-grains were generally steady. The quantities purchasable per rupee in Sind and the various tracts in the Presidency proper were as follows:—

	Percentage below normal.
Sind	39 to 48
Gujarat	24 to 45
Konkan	21 to 41
Deccan	25 to 43
Karnatak	31 to 44

The numbers on gratuitous relief for the week ending 1st August were 2,175 in Sholapur, 979 in Satara and 245 in Bijapur.

ALLEGED LIBEL OF SIKH GURU.

WARRANT FOR AN ARYA SAMAJ PREACHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Aug. 6.

Before the District Magistrate, Lahore, Bawa Brijballao Singh Bedi, said to be a descendent of Guru Nanak, instituted a complaint of defamation against Pundit Dinanathan, Arya Samaj preacher and proprietor of the paper called "Philosopher" and Pundit Aminchand, publisher, with reference to a pamphlet alleged to contain allegations against Guru Nanak. The Magistrate issued bailable warrants of Rs. 1,000 each against the accused.

CONGRESS PRESIDENTSHIP.

LAHORE COMMITTEE'S RECOMMENDATIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Aug. 6.

The Punjab and Frontier Congress Committee at its meeting presided over by Mr. Harkishen Lal, has recommended the names of Lala Lajpat Rai and Mr. Mazharul Haq for the presidentship, of the next Congress at Madras.

The "Guardian" of Madras remarks that "the Church in India" is a heavy loss by the untimely death of Lady Hardinge," and adds: "As a Churchwoman she never shrank from identifying herself with causes promoted by the Church; and such movements as that for the Northern Indian Refuge at Dehra Dun, the Lady Hardinge Nursery at Mussoorie, and the proposed Cathedral at Delhi worker instituted support."

DO YOU KNOW THIS MAN?

LEON KENDAL

THE WORLD-RENOWNED

PALMIST

TAJ MAHAL HOTEL

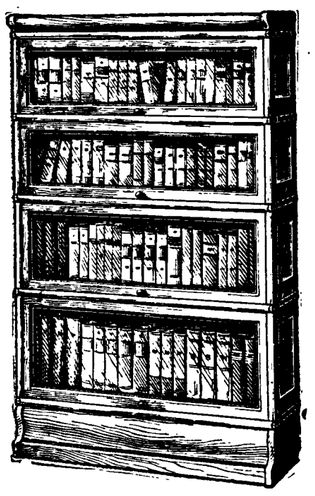
(SUITE 352.)

THE GRAPHIC (London) says:—"His delineations are nothing short of marvellous."

MACEY

SECTIONAL BOOK CASES

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST



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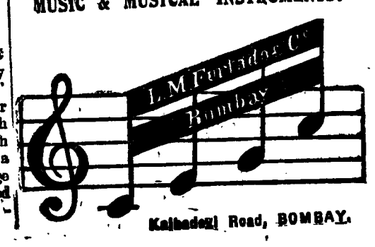

Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Mill-owners' Association, Special General Meeting, 5 p.m.
Bombay University Senate, 5-45 p.m.
English Mail steamer India, due 4 p.m.

SATURDAY, Aug. 8.

Poona Races, Second Meeting.

MONDAY, Aug. 10.

Bombay Municipal Corporation, 3-46 p.m.

DAILY.

Gaiety Theatre, Bandmann Rickard Vaudeville Co. 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Excelsior Theatre of Varieties, 6-60 and 10 p.m.
America-India Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-15 8-30 to 9-45, and 10 to 11-15.
Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Rd., 7 to 8-30, 8-45 to 10-15, 10-30 to 12.
Olympia Cinematograph. Sandhurst Road, 5-15 to 6-45, 7 to 8-30, 9 to 10-30, and 11 to 12-30.

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Domestic Occurrence.

BIRTH.

PINTO—July 22nd, at Royapetta, Madras, the wife of A. L. Pinto, Manager, Surgeon-General's Office, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

ROUGHTON—BOAS—July 16th, at St. Mary's R. C. Church, Calicut, Noel James Roughton, I.C.S., to Muriel Edith, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Boas, of Calicut.

DEATHS.

GUIDERA—At Poona, on the 29th July, James Patrick Guidera in his 27th year, late of H. M.'s Mint, Bombay. Deeply regretted.
ROGERS—July 21st, at St. Mark's Hotel, Bangalore, Edith Evelyn Rogers, the widow of the late Frederick Rogers, Military Works Department, and dearly loved mother of Mona and Wilifred Rogers, aged 54.
MATTHAI.—Grace, the dearly beloved wife of Dr. P. M. Matthai and Rachel, his beloved child, on 6th August 1914 at Alexandra Terrace, Byculla.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

Squadron Orders by Major H. Stanley Reed, Commanding.

Aug. 7.

1. **Orderly N. C. Officer for the week ending 8th August.—Corpl. N. C. Gude.**
2. **There will be a Commanding Officers Parade at the Church Gate Sands at 7-30 a.m. on Tuesday next, the 11th Inst. Dress.—Khaki and Regimental Saddles. Newly joined members who have not acquired uniform will attend in plain clothes.**
3. **There will be drill in the Town Hall on Tuesday efening next, the 11th Inst. from 6 p.m. All Recruits are requested to attend.**
4. **The following members having joined are taken on the strength and posted as follows:—**
   Mr. Ernest Reginald Park to "A" Troop.
   Messrs. H. G. Allum, and V. T. Nash to "B" Troop.
   Mr. Hugh R. Pilcher having returned to Bombay is posted to "B" Troop.
   Messrs. K. S. Alling and K. H. McCormack to "C" Troop.
5. **The Remounts purchased from Messrs. R. G. Baldocks will be allotted to members on Sunday morning next the 9th Instant at 10 a.m.**

D. W. WILSON, Lieut.
Actg. Adjt. Bombay Light Horse.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Aug. 7.

Regimental Orders By Lieut-Col. P. R. Cadell Commanding.

562. Musketry.—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted as follows:—
Sunday 9th Inst.—"F" Coy. Class Firing. Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-15 a.m.
563 C. C. M. A's. Inspection.—It is notified for information that the Chief Civil Master Armower will Commence his inspection of arms on the 27th Instant.
All members who have rifles in their possession will return them to Head-Quarters at once. Such rifles will be taken out to the rifle range when required on previous notice being given.
584 Recruiting.—The attention of those wishing to join the Bombay Vol. Rifles is invited to the notice published elsewhere. They are requested to apply at Head-Quarters any evening at or about 7 p.m. Members of Government Departments and of the Bombay Gymkhana should apply to the Officers Commanding the companies to which they would belong.
585. The undernamed having been re-enrolled is taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to "G" Coy.—No. 6751 Vol. W.R.S. Sharpe.
The undernamed having been enrolled are taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to companies as follows:—
No. 7766 Vol. E. S. Riley, "H" Coy.
No. 7767 Vol. W. F. Clements, "G" Coy.
No. 7768 Vol. V. Mayberry, "C" Coy.
No. 7769 Vol. E. J. Bunbury, "G" Coy.
No. 7770 Vol. S. Calvocoressi, "G" Coy.
586 Appointment.—No. 7769 Vol. E. S. Riley, is **appointed Cr. Sergt. in "H" Company.**
587 Parade.—The Battalion will parade at the Armoury (Head-Quarters Council Road) on Wednesday the 12th Inst. Fall in 6 p.m. Dress.—Uniform, Helmets will be worn.

(Sd.) O. T. MacR LECKIE, Captain,
Offg. Adjutant Bombay Vol. Rifles.

INWARD ENGLISH MAIL.

Owing to the late arrival of the inward English Mail, this week, the departure of the Karachi Mail Steamer will be postponed until after the arrival in harbour of the s.s. India. The Karachi, Sind and Persian Gulf Mails will not be closed at the Bombay G. P. O. until 11 a.m. on Friday, the 7th instant.

PLAGUE IN THE PRESIDENCY.

The following is a statement of plague deaths reported to have occurred in Districts and Native States in the Bombay Presidency for the week ending 1st August 1914:—Bombay 17, Surat District 4, Thana District 4, Poona Distrit 17, Satara District 4, Belgaum District 16, Dharwar District 8, Bijapur District 3, Kathiawar Agency 5, Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country States 25, Surat Agency 1, Total 104.

NEW CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT SOCIETIES.

The Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Bombay Presidency, notifies that the Mitra Samaj Co-operative Credit Society, Unlimited, at Byculla, district Bombay and the Hirepadsalgi Agricultural Co-operative Credit Society, Unlimited, at Hirepadsalgi, taluka Athni, district Belgaum, have been registered.

The registration of the Shendurjane Rural Co-operative Credit Society, taluka Wai, district Satara, is cancelled.

PASSENGERS BY S S. CITY OF LAHORE.

The Ellerman Line s.s. City of Lahore, Commander C. McFee, which left Liverpool on 15th July, is due to arrive here early to-morrow morning the 7th instant, with the following passengers who will be landed at No. 14 shed, Victoria Dock between the hours of 9 and 10 a.m.:

LIVERPOOL TO BOMBAY.—Miss. M. Bailey, Mr. E. J. Hope, Mr. F. Worthington Wilmer, Mr. F. Rodda, Mrs. Surrey, Mr. and Mrs. West and infant, Mr. N. J. Kanthawala, and Dr. Mirza Rayakhan.

LIVERPOOL TO PORT SAID.—Mr. D. J. A. Dickson, Mr. A. Dyke, and Mr. Henny Phelan.

DAILY MORTALITY RETURNS.

No cases from either plague or small-pox were registered in Bombay City during the 24 hours ended at 6 a.m. on Thursday. There were reported, however, 6 attacks and 3 deaths from cholera. The total mortality from all causes on Wednesday was 101, as compared with 68 of the corresponding day of 1913 and 101 of 1912. The total number of rats caught by the municipal rat-catchers on Wednesday was 1,721, out of which 17 were found to be plague infected. B Ward sent no less than 8 of these latter, while the C Ward sent 3, D Ward 1, and E Ward 5. The A, F and G Wards did not send any.

BREACHES ON THE G I. P R. LINE.

Breaches occurred at miles 20-4, 20-19 and 17 and 22-4 between Devaryi and Londa. The breaches at 20-4 miles were to have been repaired last night and the breaches at miles 20-19 and 17 by midday to-morrow. The breach at mile 22-4 is at a bridge and will take 3 or 4 days to repair. If the breaches at 20-11 and 20-19 are quickly repaired, transhipment at the bridge will be possible. Passengers for the G. I. P. and the north will travel via Gadag and Hotgi to-day. No injury to any passengers or rolling stock.

BOMBAY SANITARY ASSOCIATION.

The Hon. Secretary acknowledges the following subscriptions towards her Excellency Lady Willingdon's Scheme for improving the condtion of women during confinement and the care of infants:—Amount previously acknowledged, Rs. 13,272-8-0; Further Contribution received through H. H. Lady Willingdon:—Mrs. Marshall Reid, Rs. 1,000; Mr. Ruttonchand T. Master, Rs. 500; Lady Vasenji Trikamji and Mrs. Meghji V. Trikamji, Rs. 500; Mr. Haji Suleman Abdul Wahed, Rs. 200; Mr. G. C. Whitworth, Rs. 100; Mr. Sorabji B. Kapadia, Rs. 100; Lady Temulji B. Nariman, Rs. 100; Mr. Charles Barrett, Rs. 100; Mrs. F. S. Millard, Rs. 50; Mrs. H. L. Batliwalla, Rs. 25; Mr. S. G. Mandlik, Rs. 25; Mr. Cowasjee D. Rustomji, Rs. 25; Mr. N. F. Masani, Rs. 25; Mrs. Husain B. Tyabji, Rs. 20; Mrs. A. Muller (Elphinstone College), Rs. 10; Mrs. H. Palmer, Rs. 10; total Rs. 16,052-8-0.

BOMBAY'S HEALTH STATISTICS

The general health of the city does not appear to be improving with the advance of the rainy season, to judge by the vital statistics of last week. The total mortality of the week showed an increase of 38 cases over the returns of the week previous, which were 524. Plague mortality was also on the increase, 17 deaths being registered as against 11 in the week before. On the other hand, cholera also would appear to be gaining ground in the city week by week. There were no less than 25 deaths from it, as compared with 6 of the previous week and 13 of the week before. It is to be feared that the current week would show even a further rise in mortality from this fell disease. Coming to other ailments, we note that during the week under review small-pox was completely quiescent, while there were only 2 cases of measles. Fevers of all kinds accounted for 52 cases, diarrhoea 41, dysentry 13, debility 4, old age 63, tubercular diseases 5, phthisis 25, and other diseases of the respiratory system 140. According to the age classification, 170 died under 1 year, 72 were from 1 to 5 years old, and 316 were above 5 years. Among the deceased there were 23 Jains, 17 Brahmans, 1 Lingayat, 6 Bhatias, 255 Hindus of other castes, 69 Hindus of Low Caste, 138 Mussalmans, 11 Parsis, 6 Jews, 26 Native Christians, 1 Eurasian, 3 Europeans, 1 Negro-African and 1 belonging to an unknown caste. The number of births registered in the week was 330, as against 354 in the week before and 381 in the corresponding week of 1913.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

THE GAIETY THEATRE.

Sam Stern, who appeared at the Gaiety Theatre last night, belies his name. He is not stern, and when he had been "on" last night for about a minute his audience were the reverse; they were, in fact, in roars of laughter; Stern is a great comedian of the "character" type, and his impersonations of a Jew and an Italian are not only true to life but extremely funny and original. He sang three songs last night, and had to come on and give a fourth; and even then the audience wanted more.

Russell and Held repeated their smart singing and dancing turn, and Torino his clever juggling act, while that talented little dancer, Lily Pacey, who is back again for a brief visit, was loudly applauded for her dancing.

The pictures are good, but the "star" turn of the evening was a "chokra" selling a special edition of the "Chronicle," published at 10 o'clock, giving the latest war news. With the characteristic news boy's cheek, he penetrated into the theatre at the interval, and if one had not seen his face and his costume, one could have imagined him to be a London paper boy, for he had the characteristic raucous voice, and eyes apparently at the back of his head to see people who wanted to buy payers. And he did well!

The present programme at the Gaiety is one that should not be missed.

MR. SAM STERN.

Who appears at the Gaiety Theatre for a short season commencing from to-night.

STERLING BILLS AND TELEGRAPH TRANSFERS.

The following press communique has been issued by the Controller of Currency:—

A notice is being issued to-day simultaneously at Calcutta, Bombay and Madras, to the effect that the Government of India are prepared to issue Bills of Exchange or telegraphic transfers on the Secretary of State for India in London, for sale on Wednesday, the 12th August 1914, up to an aggregate amount of £1,000,000 subject to the condition that the amounts of bills or telegraphic transfers issued will be in multiples of £1,000 and that no single bill or telegraphic transfer will be issued for less than £10,000. The rate for bills will be 1s. 3-29/32d. the rupee and that for telegraphic transfers 1s. 3-13/16d. the rupee. Applications for bills or telegraphic transfers should be addressed to the Controller of Currency, Calcutta, and should reach him as regards Calcutta tenderers not later than 12 noon, Standard Time, on Wednesday, the 12th August 1914, and as regards Bombay and Madras tenderers not later than 1-30 p.m., Standard Time, on the same day.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.

ARRIVAL IN BOMBAY.

Their Excellencies the Governor and Lady Willingdon arrived in Bombay yesterday morning by the Poona Mail, to which special saloons were attached.

Their Excellencies were received at the station by the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy M. Chinoy, Sheriff of Bombay, the Hon. Mr. W. L. Graham, Mr. P. R. Cadell, Municipal Commissioner, Mr. S. M. Edwardes, Commissioner of Police and others.

Their Excellencies motored to Government House, and his Excellency attended the Secretariat during the day, and had a conference with several leading citizens.

SHELLS FROM THE SANDS OF BOMBAY.

RECOLLECTIONS AND REMINISCENCES.

BY "SANDY SEVENTY."

We published to-day the second of a series of articles by a well-known veteran citizen of Bombay, who will from week to week in this column write his reminiscences of Bombay, when it was still in the making. The articles will appear on Fridays.

"Men, my brothers, men the workers ever reaping something new,
"That which they have done but earnest of the things that they shall do."

As one attempts to trace the rise and growth of great cities, he is irresistibly reminded at every turn of the commonplace fact, which is so well crystallised in the lines quoted above! One generation in its own humble and premature way erects a cluster of lonely huts, unconscious of the infinite possibilities and potentialities of the magnificent edifice, beautiful to behold and admire, which may be reared around it, stage by stage, by the hands of successive generations. The generations of men may be as the leaves of grass. They may live and die. But each has its own set of workers who do their appointed work which in reality is the earnest of what the next will do. Thus did the poet hold it truth with him who sang to one harp in divers tones that men may rise on the stepping stones of their dead selves to higher things. What is true of the progress of Humanity is also true of the rise and progress of great cities. Bombay is a striking example of the fishing village of centuries which now looms so large and grand in the eyes of an admiring world.

THE HISTORY OF BOMBAY.

It is not the history of these papers to narrate the history of Bombay. That history, in the sense modern historians of the day interpret it, is still to be written. But the writers are not a few who may be said to have faithfully and laboriously collected the dry bones which the genius of the coming historian will galvanise into life to interest and instruct those who may come after us. Divers have been the narrators from the days of the Portuguese. The local branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, which owes its existence, if we mistake not to the erudite Sir James Mackintosh, is a fairly good storehouse of divers texts about the earliest history of the city, long long even before the pirates of the Malabar Coast invaded the shores, and the fleet of the Habshi raided the nascent town. Those antiquarian authorities tell us how Bombay was a cluster of seven islands. Latinised, it is known as "Repentance." And the scholarly pen of Mr. S. M. Edwardes, the latest editor of the "Bombay Gazetteer" has given us a graphic account which the curious may read, mark and inwardly digest. And, if there be some who love the picturesque and the poetic, they may pore over the pages of that delightful book on Bombay sketched by the pen of our late veteran citizen, Mr. James Douglas, a Scotchman of the Scots but all the same a lover of Bombay which was the scene of his life long and energetic career. Or if one is so curious as to have a glimpse of "Society" in the early Fifties we may refer him to that bright letter book, appropriately christined "Chow-Chow" by Lady Falkland, the wife of the Governor who immediately preceded Lord Elphinstone. Perchance we should not be surprised if fired by the example of this literary artist of local fame, the genial and vivacious consort of the Governor of our day were to emulate her, remembering also that she is the daughter of one who gave us that sparkling book of the voyage of the "Sunbeam" well nigh thirty years ago, called "In the Trade, In the Tropics and the Roaring Forties," One point, however, in reference to "Bombaim" may be made clear at the very outset. She has no mythological history of her own like the classic Delos where Phoebus sprung. There are no love stories of gods and godesses extant, and there is no Byron to sing in rhyme the "Tales of Moombai, the Isles of Moombai" to point a moral and adorn a tale. In short Bombay has no ancient pedigree and no aristocratic pride which the magnificence of the Great Mogul has imperishably associated with the city of the eternal Taj Mahal and the Motee Musjid. There are no Romulus and Remus to invoke and no Capitoline hill to worship, unless it be the latter day Moomba Devi and the magic stone of Walkeshwar.

THE HARBOUR IN THE FIFTIES.

With this preamble the writer begins his own parable. What may be, it will be inquired, was the outstanding feature of Bombay in the early Fifties of the nineteenth century that struck his youthful gaze and interested him? The harbour and the Fort. The harbour is what it is. Nature made the harbour and the hands of the workers of each generation during the last two hundred years and more have improved it. The approaches were the same, but known to be full of danger for both skilled and unskilled navigators. The reefs near that beacon light known as Kennedy were dangerous to a degree, and many a native craft and square rigged vessel had been lured to its fate on a dark and foggy night, more or less to be wrecked but seldom to be saved. There was, of course, another light nearer the harbour, the same which for years has become obsolete and known as the Colaba Observatory. Steam vessels had yet to come, albeit that tiny fairy launches plied between Carnac Bunder and Panvel and Oorun on the opposite side. Then there were two or three small steamers owned by private enterprise, which plied between Bombay, Surat, Gogo and Bhavanagar. In the era of pre-railways, these little vessels did Yeoman's service to people going to and fro between the ports named for trade or other purposes. It was always difficult and somewhat dangerous to travel overland. The journey was long and tedious, and the vessels performed a useful service. There was one known as the Flox and another as the Elphinstone. In those days the medium of advertisement for vessels to ply backwards and forwards was not the "Times of India" and the "Bombay Chronicle" or the "Bombay Samachar" and the "Jame Jamshed." A Parsi crier or two went round the native town, halting at centres where business men and women congregated. All the vessels were owned by Parsi shipowners, one of which if I mistake not belonged to the first Cowasji Jehangir Readymoney of financial fame. There were a couple of criers with lungs of brass and stentorian voices. Each took his turn. The crier would stand at one of the recognised business centres in the native part of the Fort while all and sundry gathered round him. He then proclaimes the date on which the vessel would start, the name of the bunder from which the start would be made, the names of the ports at which it would anchor to embark and disembark passengers. These stentors always tickled our youthful ears, and methinks I imagine his voice still rings in my ears. The programme of the departure of the vessel would be repeated in different market places, but it was never known that those sturdy criers ever got a sore or hoarse throat. The programme was a kind of stereotyped recitation, as much as that of the school lads, in fantastic clothes, who were made to recite their arithmetical tables in a chorus to the response of the Mehtaji or Puntoji of the indigenous "nishal" or "path shala" generally held free of charge in the commodious verandhas of large houses. Those relics of indigenous primary instruction may still be sen in some quarters. Perhaps it would not be uninteresting to give a sample of the Gujarathi programme in English.

"Be it known as a public notice to the passengers going to Surat, that the steamer Flox will positively sail at.....o'clock on.....the .....instant. From Surat it will sail to Gogo, and from Gogo to Bhavnager. Tickets may be had at the office of Messrs.....in the Bazar Gate Street till the evening of....."

THE VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.

Of course, the local dailies, English and vernacular, gave occasional notices of these ferry vessels. But the subscribers to those papers were to be counted as a handful. For the general travelling public this oral advertisement was the most convenient and useful. Apart from ferries they referred to, of course, the harbour was always full of wooden vessels of divers naval construction. There were ships with two sails and three sails called "do dolee" or "teem dolee" vahaas. Vahan meant ship, dolee meat sail. There were the Arab dhows and baglas, the Kettyawar "fattimars," "prows" and "baltellis." Then there were the small native boats which plied in the harbour and drove a literally "roaring" trade. There were "dingees," "jollyboats" and "bunderboats," specimens of which are not yet defunct and not replaced by your modern steam and petrol launches. The native craft was allowed to be auchored in the centre of the spacious Mody Bay, the larger kind being also moored in front of the then "Palva" (Apollo) Bunder. The line extended from say, where now stands the Ballard Pier to the extreme end of the bunder at Sewri. Between that there were bunders owned by private individuals on perpetual lease granted by the East Indian Company of which the one at Garnac Bunder, known as "Bhaoo Rusool" was most popular and well situated to bring "a mint of money" to the proprietor. All these intervening private bunders, stretching as far as the Mahim foreshore, were eventually bought up by the Government of Bombay when the Port Trust was first established in the early Seventies. The foreign vessels of all kinds were moored in the deeper waters of the Middle Ground, while near the Cross Island were to be seen one or two of the vessels of the P. and O. Company which had for its earliest motto "Quis Separabis" Lastly there were the vessels of the Indian Navy, of just renown and distinction, of which the East India Company were most proud, having braved many a battle and the breeze, which were moored more or less in the same area of waters where now anchor the Indian Marine. They were steam vessels which, by the light of the Titans of to-day, may really be deemed so many minnows. The Indian Navy in those days had a senior naval officer who resided near the docks, about the same place where now lines the Chief Superintendent of the Indian Marine. He was generally called the "Commodore" and his band enlivened the citizens of Bombay at the Bandstand once a week so long as that Navy was maintained. The club known as the "Bombay Club" was most generally patronised by the officers of the Indian Navy. Standing on the Apollo Bunder of the day, which was not so far out in the sea, one could gaze and gaze at the thick forest of masts of foreign shipping and never get tired. They presented a picturesque appearance resembling the vessels to be seen to-day on the Hooghly from the Strand in Calcutta. It was a favourable resort for recreation as it is to-day, though vastly amplified and improved, so amplified and improved as to be hardly identified. But the sands have run out and Sandy Seventy must reserve for exposition the contents of his wallet of the First for next Friday, only remarking with a sigh that old times are changed and old manners are gone. Aye, all the old scenes of one's early boyhood are fading fast. Like the baseless fabric of a vision they are soon vanishing or have vanished. Their impressions only remain for garrulous old age to enliven the wondering infancy now dancing on his knees.

TRIBAL RAID AT TAKT.

KHEL REPRESENTATIVE PAYS FINE OF RS. 2,000.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 6.

Utman, the Khel representative has paid Rs. 2,000 of the fine inflicted on them for the raid at Takt in last January.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.

IMPORTANT MERCANTILE DECISION.

SIR JACOB SASSON BART. AND OTHERS (PLANTIFFS.) *v.* LILADHUR MOOLJI AND OTHERS (DEFFENDANTS.)

Mr. N. W. Kemp, Chief Judge of the Court of Small Causes, disposed of the above suit. Defendants by an indent dated 23rd November 1912 purchased from the plaintiffs July-December shipments of 75 tons of soft Java sugar and on defendants' refusal to take delivery of August, October and Novembed shipments on the ground that the goods tendered were not soft Jawa sugar, but dry powder sugar, plaintiffs sold away the goods on defendants' account and sought to recover from them the sum of Rs. 1,386-15-8 as damages sustained by them by reason of the defendants' breach of the contract. The plaintiffs' contention was that soft sugar and dry-powder sugar are not different kinds of sugar, but different conditions of sugar, and that the defendants were therefore bound to take delivery of the goods with the allowances awarded by the arbitrators. Defendants contended that soft-sugar, and dry-powder-sugar are not different conditions of sugar, but that they are different kinds of sugar, and that one cannot be delivered under a contract for the other, and that they were therefore justified in refusing to take delivery. The arbitrators awarded an allowance of 6d. and 7d. per cwt. on the three shipments in question.

Mr. Payne appeared for the plaintiffs and Mr. K. K. Suntoke represented the defendants.

The learned Chief Judge delivered a lengthy judgment in the course of which he reviewed several English and Indian cases on the question whether goods could be forced on a buyer with an allowance and stated that the result of the cases was that if the goods tendered were merchantable under the description in the contract and were substantially of the description contracted for, the question of the buyer being entitled to an allowance might arise but if the goods were not merchantable under the description in the contract, or were not substantially of the description contracted for, then no terms in the contract could force such a tender on the buyer, whether with or without an allowance. When parties contracted, they assumed that they would act honestly with one another. It was necessary to explain this distinction between a tender of goods substantially of the description contracted for, which might be forced on a buyer with or without an allowance and a tender of the goods which were wholly unmerchantable under the description in the contract. Fortunately the Court had ample material in the shape of samples which were admittedly representative soft sugar known in the Indian bazaar as "lissa" sugar and the dry powder sugar which enabled the Court to know tolerably well what the bulk was like. It was for the plaintiffs, as sellers, to show that the goods tendered were a fair tender under the contract, and the Court had to form its conclusion, on a close observation of samples in Court together with inferences from the arbitrators' award, and the sample representing the tender of dry-powder-sugar appeared to the learned judge to be an entirely different variety of sugar to the sample representing soft sugar, and that one was not merely a condition of the other, but that they were two different varieties of sugar and that the tender of one variety under a contract for another could not be forced on a buyer with an allowance any more than a tender of an entirely different commodity.

It was contended also on behalf of the plaintiffs that both parties having appointed arbitrators and the arbitrators having published their award directing the defendants to take delivery of the goods with an allowance, the defendants were therefore bound to take delivery and were liable for damages, as they refused to do so. On this point the Court found that the arbitration was agreed to by the defendants only in order to determine to which variety or description the sugar tendered belonged, and not to determine the question whether the defendants were bound to take delivery of sugar of an entirely different description. The suit was therefore dismissed and plaintiffs were ordered to pay Rs. 90 for defendants' professional costs.

DEFRAUDING A CAB-DRIVER.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Fuller charged Chhaganlal Bhowram with defrauding one Ahmed Kassim, a victoria driver.

The case for the prosecution was that the accused engaged a hack victoria near the Customs House, and asked the driver Ahmed to take a cooly named Mowji to the Prince's Dock, saying Mowji would get there Rs. 35 from one Narotam, his (the accused's) servant. He next gave a chit addressed to Narotam and asked the driver for a loan of Rs. 2-8-0, and told Mowji to pay the driver this amount as well as the fare to and from the docks. Subsequently it was found that no such person as Narotam existed there.

Mr. Kanuga, pleader, who defended the accused, submitted that it was a case of mistaken identity.

The accused said that on the day in question he was engaged at the offices of Messrs. Vakil and Company and Indian Coal Company, for whom he worked as a mukadam.

His Worship convicted the accused and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 25. Out of the 5, if recovered, Rs. 4 were ordered tot be paid to the victoria driver as compensation.

THEFT BY A BOARDER.

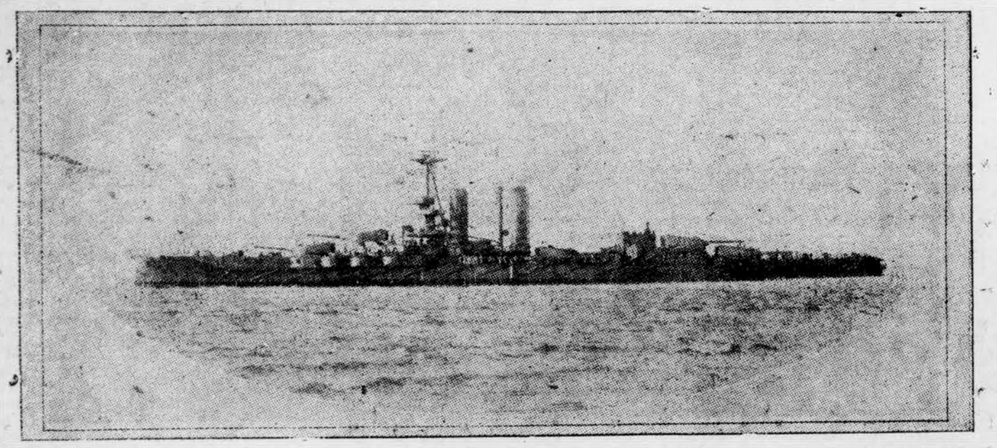
At the Esplanade Police Court, on Thursday, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Chimanlal charged one Maruti Vittoo with stealing four gold neck ornaments, valued at Rs. 30 and Rs. 3-8-0 in cash, belonging to Luxmibai residing at Kumbharwada.

It appeared from the evidence that Luxmibai missed the ornaments on Wednesday and she reported the matter to the Police, who subsequently arrested the accused who boarded with the complainant.

His Worship convicted the accused and sentenced him to undergo one week's imprisonment.

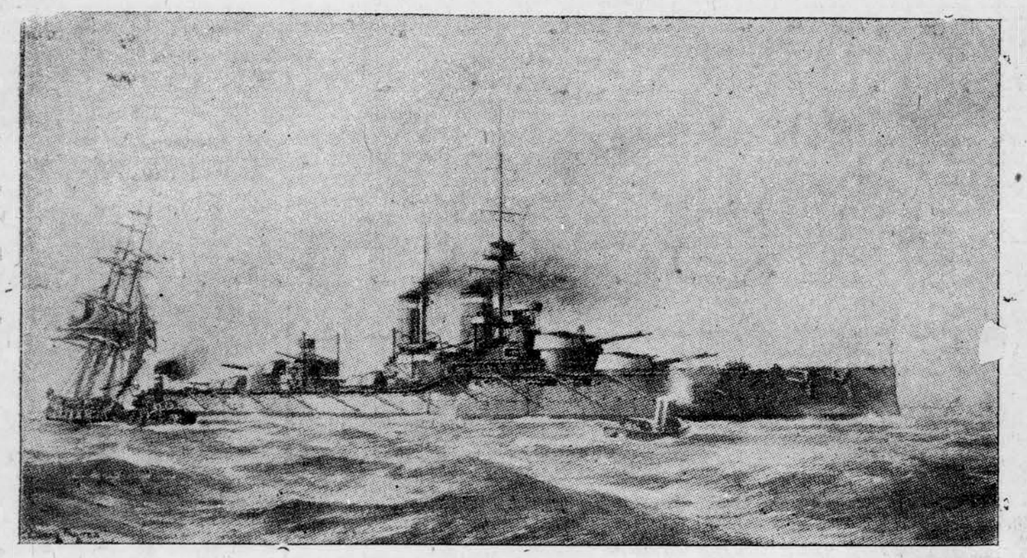
REPRESENTATIVE WARSHIPS OF THE BELLIGERENTS

BRITISH BATTLESHIP.



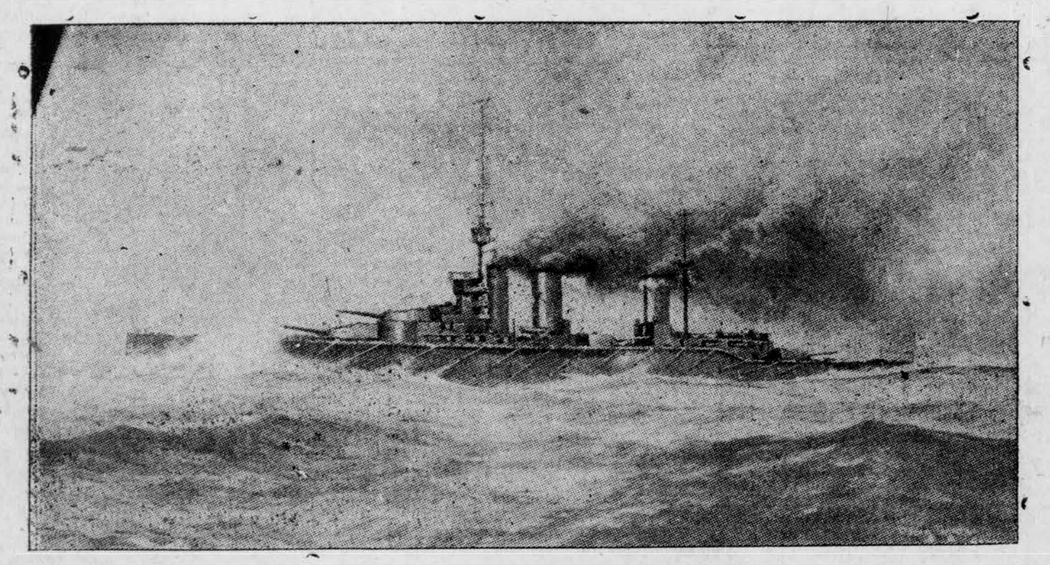
IRON DUKE.
Flag-ship of the First Fleet.

BRITISH BATTLESHIP.



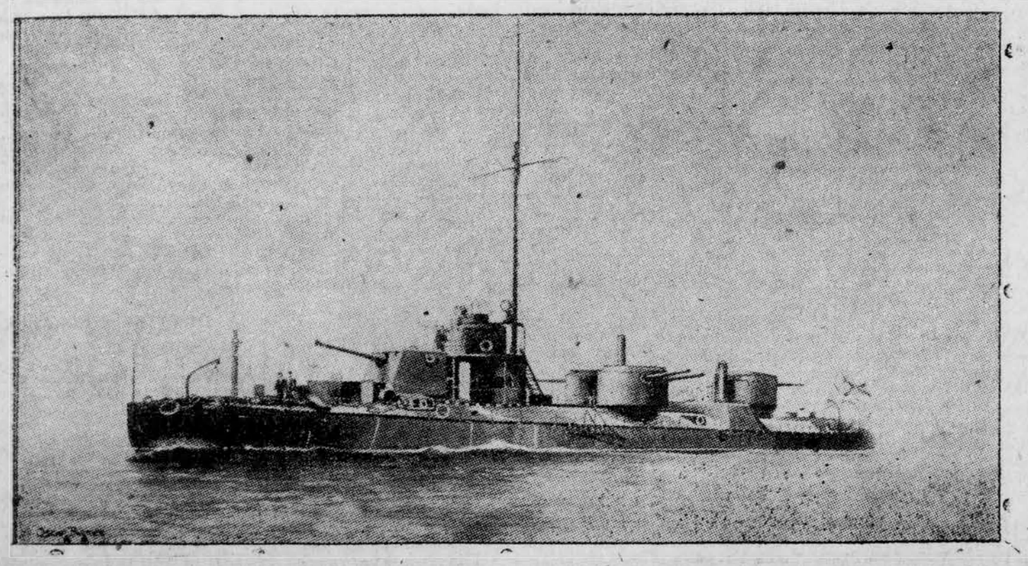
KING GEORGE V.

BRITISH BATTLE CRUISER.



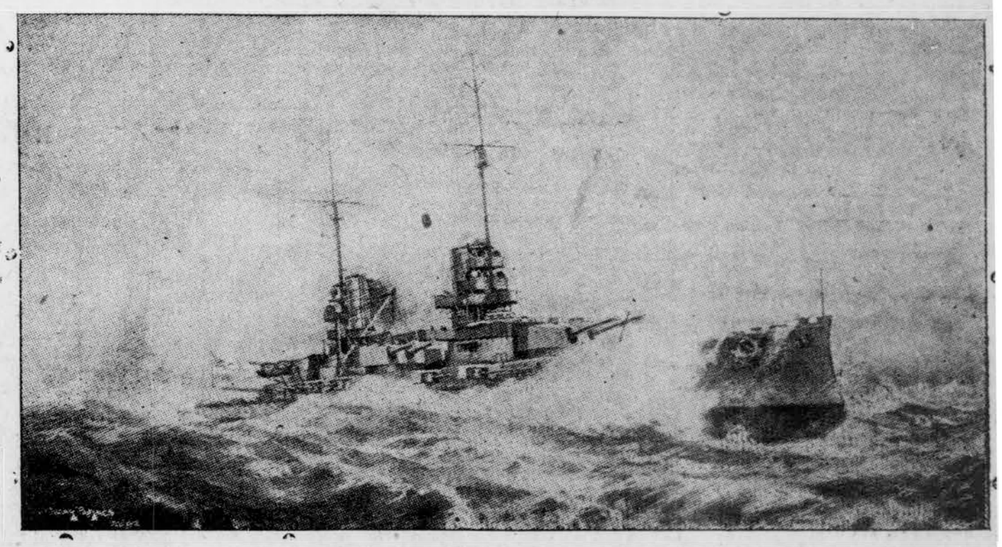
LION.

RUSSIAN MOTOR GUN-BOAT.



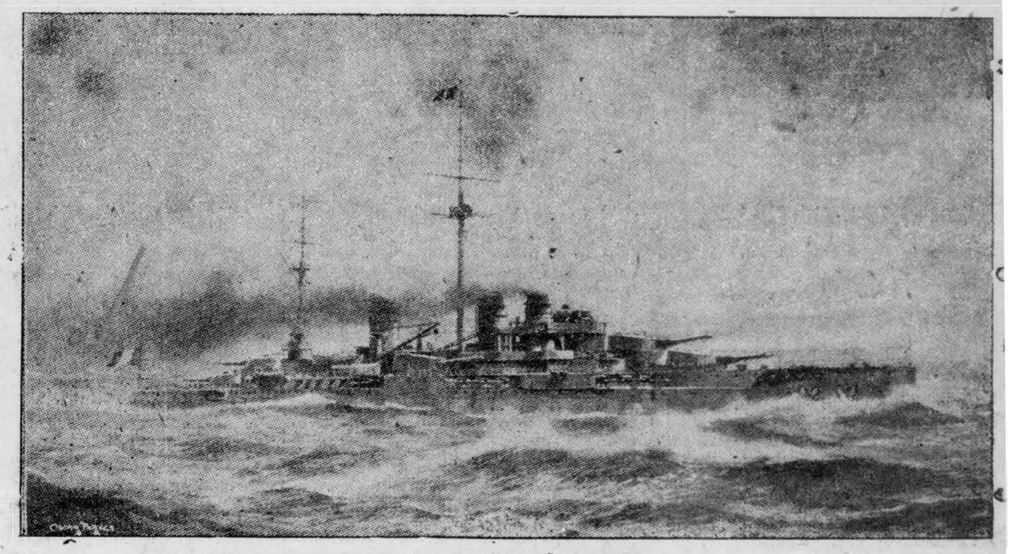
SCHSTORM.

GERMAN BATTLESHIP.



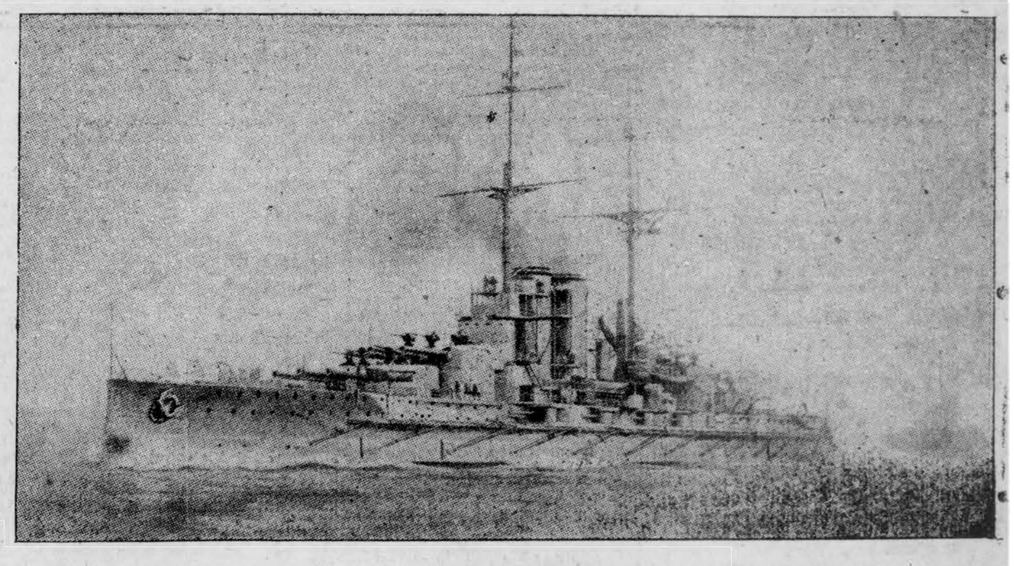
KAISER.

FRENCH BATTLESHIP.



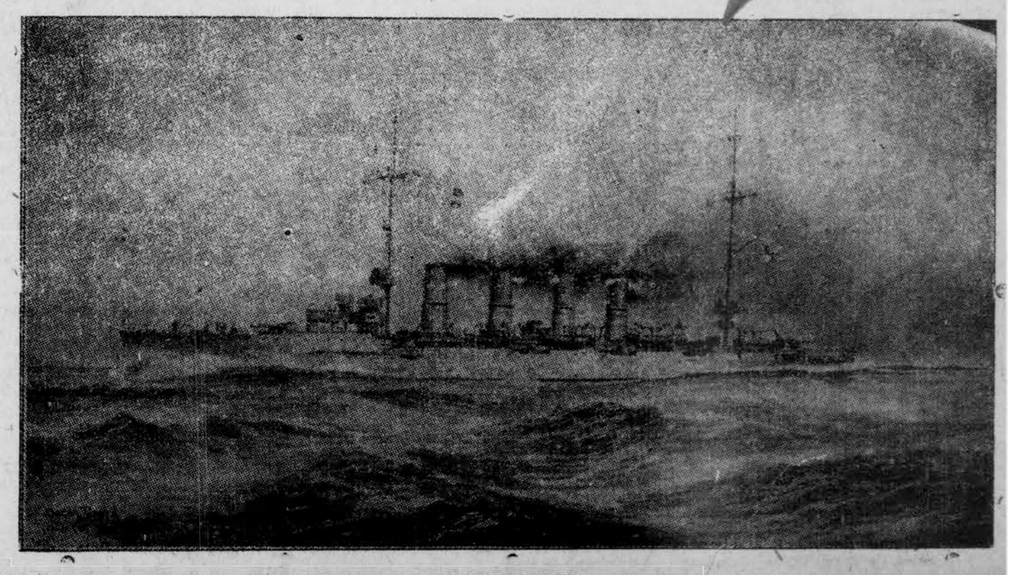
JEAN BART.

AUSTRIAN BATTLESHIP.



VIRIBUS UNITIS.

GERMAN SCOUT.



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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

(Friday August 7, 1914.)

INDIA AND THE FINANCIAL CRISIS.

Mr. Montagu Webb is admittedly the most valiant critic of the currency policy of Their Excellencies the Governor and [illegible] cowed by defeat. Indeed defeat with him only provokes a further and more persistent effort to win. Such dogged tenacity of purpose and such determined resolution are greatly to be admired. It is superflous to say what was so well said by Mr. Wacha in his letters on currency in our columns last year, that it was his persistent and active agitation in and out of the press which forced the Secretary of State to appoint the Commission. It was an uphill task which to a large extent he carried on single-handedly. We admired his courage, and offered him our unstinted praise,—so far. He deserves credit for having, in the first instance, tackled the objectionable system of the purchase of silver for the Indian Government pursued by the Secretary of State, but in reality by the secretive Finance Committee, who were so much in love with one of the largest monopolists of the silver ring in London. The hands of the Secretary of State were forced, as the exposures made almost amounted to a public scandal. A parliamentary return had to be forthwith published offering explanations on the subject. Mr. Webb also strongly criticised the policy of lending the swollen cash balances to certain favoured firms and banks in London, and also of blindly selling Council Bills far in excess of the annual requirements of the Secretary of State, as set apart in the annual budget. Lastly he contended for a wider circulation of gold and for the location of the Gold Standard Reserve wholly in India. The Report of the Commission has given a fillip to Mr. Webb, who has recently indited a Note in the form of a brochure, on the several recommendations and statements of policy on the subject. In this he naturally takes the flattering unction to his vexed soul that on some of the subordinate issues raised by him during the pre-Commission period his criticisms have had their solvent effects. He picks each of these issues out from his writings and places opposite to it what the Commission has had to say. On these it is now unnecessary to expatiate, though it must be observed, as was stated in these columns last year, that his criticisms were somewhat wide of the mark and his allegations too sweeping because founded on insufficient information. To that extent the Commission has properly corrected him and those who shared his views, notably the European Chambers of Commerce. Practically there was not much wool in the loud cry raised.

On the main point, however, Mr. Montagu Webb has not succeeded, even though he now selects sentences here and there from the recommendations of the Commission to demonstrate that Cobden was wrong and short-sighted. Such weakness, however, is excusable. A parent is always indulgent to her own hantling, however deformed and defective it may be. His agitation for the location of the gold in the Gold Standard Reserve wholly in India has proved a failure, as there is recorded overwhelming evidence in support of the system that it was absolutely essential, in view of the fact that London was *the* market of markets for acquiring or disposing of gold, that the greater portion of the precious metal should remain earmarked as before in the vaults of the Bank of England. There remained his *piece de resistance*, the gold currency, for which he fought hard, with the support of Sir James Begbie, with all the vehemence of the partisan enthusiast. He posed, to use Mr. Wacha's words, as a "financial Athanasius." Mr. Montagu Webb, our Indian currency infallible, against the overwhelming majority of the Indian people! And it is here that we emphatically part company with our stalwart agitator. He drags in to support his own theory, the exploded fallacies of the Fowler Committee. The Commission has categorically, and in our opinion very logically, pronounced a faint-hearted benediction on that authority which had no compass and no chart on which it pretended to lay down its policy. It was not a question of carrying out the policy but first to discover the soundness of the lines on which the policy recommended was based. It had no practical experience to go upon. It made its recommendations at periods when everything was in a transition [illegible] tors. The reefs near that beacon light known as Kennedy were dangerous to a degree, and strated that it was lucky the chief recommendations of that "too previous" Committee were not carried out. The token currency may be large but not larger than demanded by popular requirements. But it has done no injury whatever to the vast masses who use it for their daily purposes. And there is no foundation in fact for the statement that the rupee as a rupee has lost the confidence of the people. It is too sweeping an assertion that all token currencies are an evil. Each such currency has to be judged by the conditions under which it circulates. It may be that in one country its economic and financial condition may be such that a token currency may prove injurious. In another the conditions may be just the opposite. Moreover all economic and currency maxims of the West need to be applied to India with caution. In the treatises of the currency writers and economists of Europe and America India was never thought of till within very recent times.

Gold and Silver now circulate side by side with each other and a few years' experience should enable the authorities to discover which metal has a preponderating circulation. It would be rash, because the Punjab and Madras have been using gold in preference to silver to jump at the conclusion that other Presidencies are following suit. We know from the recent Report of Mr. Brigstocke, the Accountant-General, which is so well and carefully written, that in Bombay sovereigns seem at present to have a good circulation in Khandesh and other cotton districts, but that does not entitle us to bracket Bombay with the other two provinces. The present unhappy condition of hostilities and the raising of the Bank of England rate of discount to 10 per cent. are strong reminders to the advocates of a gold currency of the grave warning Mr. Clayton Cole gave in the course of his evidence. The storm centre is now in London. It is not only a centre of storm, but of an unprecedented cyclone, and no one can forecast the influx and afflux of gold. We tremble to imagine how India might have fared with a gold currency. And we trust Mr. Montagu Webb and others of his way of thinking will now pause and wait for the evolution which the terrible events now daily occurring may ultimately bring forth. They will be able to realise when peace is restored what effect the movements of gold for warlike operations have wrought in gold using countries. A graver financial crisis could not be than the one now prevailing, and which may prevail in a more aggravated form as hostilities become fierce. We are glad, meanwhile, to see that the Government of India is proceeding cautiously. We have every confidence in the ability of the Finance Minister to navigate his bark amidst the storm and stress of the unexpected disaster that has so swiftly overtaken us all.

Notes of the Day

Britain's Sure Shield.

Vice-Admiral Sir John Jellicoe, who has been appointed to the supreme command of the Fleet, and thus becomes responsible for the efficient use of what King George has so aptly described as "Britain's Sure Shield" has the reputation of being one of the finest naval strategists and tacticians of the day and has few rivals in the handling of a fleet. It is a curious coincidence that Sir John Jellicoe first made himself famous by a feat in manœuvres a few years ago, which is not without its bearings on the present war. He commanded a division of the hostile fleet in the North Sea (representing really, of course, Germany,) and, with great daring and dash, succeeded at night in evading the defending force and slipping through the Straits of Dover into the English Channel. It is not likely that his feat will be repeated by the German Commander, nor is it likely that it will be attempted. If a German Squadron got into the English Channel it would find it extremely difficult to get out again, and would be cut off from its base.

Sir John Jellicoe's Career.

Sir John Jellicoe entered the Navy in 1872, and is in his fifty-sixth year. He served in the Egyptian War as a midshipman, passed out of the Naval College as a sub-lieutenant with three firsts and took a special prize. He was sunk in the ill-fated Victoria but survived. He commanded the Naval [illegible] Edward Seymour during the operations in China in 1900. Curiously enough he was decorated by the German Emperor with the Order of the Red Eagle and a sword, for his Services on that occasion. He obtained Flag rank in 1907. He was Second-in-Command of the Atlantic Fleet in 1907-8 and Commander of the same Fleet in 1910-11. Subsequently he commanded the Second Squadron of the Home Fleet and in 1912 he went to the Admiralty as Second Sea Lord. Presumably his appointment as Supreme Commander of the Fleet means that he will remain at Whitehall and direct British naval strategy from there. The appointment is significant because the First Sea Lord, an equally brilliant strategist and tactician, to whom the appointment should naturally have gone, is a German Prince,—Prince Louis of Battenberg. Prince Louis is as British in his feelings as any officer in the British Navy, and extraordinarily popular in the service, but his appointment to the Supreme Command would have been obviously undesirable.

Five Crores Worth of Rupees.

The statement made by the Hon. Mr. Graham, presiding at the annual meeting of the Bank of Bombay yesterday, is a timely one, and may do something to allay the state of mild panic into which the war and the rumours of war seem to have thrown certain sections of the community. At many of the savings banks this week money has been drawn out by the poorer depositors, who have hurried away with their bundles of notes straight to the Currency Office, there to get actual cash for their paper money. There can be no doubt that many of these people are labouring under the fear that there is not sufficient money to cash all the notes, an obviously erroneous idea, but one which timorous people are prone to in all countries at times like the present. If those who hold the view could only be made to realise that in the vaults of the Bombay Currency Office alone there are nearly five crores in good silver rupees, and that as many as are required can be turned out by the Mint it would no doubt relieve their minds, and would save the officials of the Currency Office much hard labour.

India in a favoured position.

The Marwaris who rushed to draw gold from the Currency Office on Monday and Tuesday were not animated by any such fear. Their idea was "to make a bit" by trading on the fears of others of their country-men and selling each sovereign at a profit. They obtained the gold and all are now, it is stated, doing a steady trade in sovereigns at a profit of twelve annas and in some cases a rupee. This speculating in gold has, however, now been stopped by the order prohibiting its issue from all Currency Officers and Treasuries and so what Mr. Graham called an unhearable state of affairs has ceased. Mr. Graham concluded an interesting speech by saying that, if there was one country in a favoured position at the present time, that country was India,—self-contained, with ample foodstuffs ample stocks, ample money, and the prospect of ample stocks, we could look forward confidently to the struggle that has commenced. The attitude of the community during the past few days shows that the people generally hold the same view.

The War and the Mails.

The expected announcement that the P. & O. Company's boat trains to Marseilles and Brindisi had ceased to run came yesterday in a Reuter's telegram, and from now on the mails will take three weeks to reach India,—if not longer. Up to the present so far as we know, the Mediterranean is still open and safe for ships, and it will probably continue to be safe, but it might not. Any sea fighting there is during the war will probably take place mainly in the North Sea, and the ships of the Austrian Navy will probably soon be shut up in the Adriatic if not destroyed. But the mails are likely to be irregular and uncertain so long as the trouble lasts and it is best to be prepared for this at the very beginning.

Indians and the War.

In Bengal an appeal is being made to the Government to raise regiments of [illegible]ian volunteers. This is not the first time that such an appeal has been made, for there were similar offers to serve in 1885, when the Penjdeh incident gave rise to the fear of a Russian invasion. From letters we publish in another column,—only a selection from many we have received,—it will be seen that a similar desire to show in such practical form the loyalty and sympathy of Indians, prevails in Bombay. Whether the Government will take the view that it is feasible to accede to the appeals that are being made we do not know, but we see no reason why they should not, and, for ourselves, we think they would be well advised and ought to take advantage of the offer of Indians to volunteer. There has been no such crisis as this since the [illegible]ay, before Mr. A. H. D. Acland, [illegible]sidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Chi[illegible] Crown. The Indian should be allowed to feel that he too can take his part however humble and remote, in the general rally to the support the Empire at this juncture.

Loot Hoega!

We have received numerous protests from the public regarding the advantage that is being taken by large numbers of traders to raise the price, not only of foodstuffs but of other commodities, and not only of imported articles but also of those of an indigenous character. Certainly, in the majority of instances, this raising of prices is inexcusable, and is an unscruplous attempt to fleece the public. As one correspondent points out, the goods that are being sold at enhanced figures have not cost the sellers any more, and the prospect that they will do so, is still remote. The likelihood that the trade routes to India will be interfered with, to any serious extent, at any rate, is at present very remote, though shipments may be interfered with. But what is more audacious and inexcusable than putting up the prices of English manufactured goods, is the action of some sellers of Indian foodstuffs. Ghee, dhal, rice and even meat are all being sold at an enhanced profit in the bazaar, and the public indignation is great. One protesting non-English speaking gentleman who visited this office yesterday, remarked that if this sort of thing went on "Loot hoega." We think this is exceedingly likely, and the authorities should consider seriously the question of taking some action in the matter.

The Department of Land Records.

The annual report of Mr. C. N. Seddon, Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records, Bombay Presidency, on the administration of his department during the year ending 31st July, 1913, bears testimony to the fact that the confidence of the public in the reliability and accuracy of the Land Records of the Department has increased. A striking evidence of this confidence is found in the report that in three districts, Surat, Satara and Poona, as well as in Gujarat and Sind generally, there is a tendency on the part of the public to refrain from registering sale and mortgage transactions with the sub-registrar, and to rely solely on the record for proof of title. From Mr. Seddon's report we learn that the re-writing of the Record of Rights in Government villages in the new form which has been in vogue for the past two years, has been completed in several districts; elsewhere progress seems to have been made towards completion. An important departure made by the Department during the year under report, due to the passing into law of section 135-G. of the Amended Land Revenue Code, was the systematic organisation of operations on an extended scale for the survey of sub-divisions. In Surat and Broach survey by plane-table,—a method imported into this Presidency from Northern India,—was tried on a large scale with successful results and it is hoped to extend the use of the method elsewhere.

An Indian Physicist.

A high appreciation of the Scientific Researches of Mr. C. V. Raman appears in a recent volume of the "London, Edin and Dublin Philosophical Magazine" which is the leading English periodical of Mathematical and Experimental Physics. In a paper published in this Journal by Prof. E. H. Barton, D.Sc. of the University College, Notingham who is himself a noted specialist in Acoustics, and the author of several excellent treatises in Physics. Mr. Raman's work is quoted in a list of select authorities alongside of the celebrated researches of Helmholt and others. A special section of the paper reviews Mr. Raman's work in the field and concludes with the following words "It is accordingly seen that the view insisted upon in the present paper has its counterpart in the maintained Oscillations treated by Mr. Raman. And further, that this feature, overlooked by most for the ordinary vibrations, has been recognized by the Calcutta Physicist with respect to these special ones."

Mr. Raman's work has also attracted the attention of various other eminent men of science aboard. It will be remembered that the Calcutta University recently nominated him to the Sir Taraknath Palit Chair of Research in Physics. Calcutta may justly feel proud of having such a brilliant and promising young Physicist at work in their midst.

Evans, Fraser & Co.

ANNUAL SALE NOW ON

SPECIAL FOR TO-DAY

We shall shortly open an Electro-Plate Department, the stock to fill the same being "en route." To enable us to order this stock a number of samples were sent out to us. These we shall clear out at Half Price. As no two articles are alike we are unable to describe them but they include Cake Stands, Cruets, Entree Dishes, Pickle and Jam Jars, Trays, Triple Dishes, Sweet Trays, etc., etc. Every article marked at Half Price.

Evans Fraser & Co. THE PORT HOUSE BOMBAY

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That Rolls-Royce methods of business are satisfactory to Rolls-Royce owners is evident from the numerous letters of appreciation received from owners. One writes:—"I may say that I am charmed with your business methods. I have been for forty-five years connected with a firm which, I am pleased to say, is governed on the strictest terms of commercial morality, and after three years' dealings with you I am bound to admit that we are not alone in fair dealings."

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Incorporated in England.

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IMPORTERS OF PETROLEUM AND ITS PRODUCTS.

Sole Importers of the World-famous "SHELL" Motor Spirit, and TURPENE the substitute for Turpentine.

KEROSINE BRANDS.

Rising Sun Brand 125 deg.
Bull Brand 125 deg.
Anchor case oil 125 deg.
Deer Brand 125 deg.
Swan Brand 125 deg.

Kerosine rates are published each Saturday in the commercial column of this paper. The Company also imports Liquid Fuel for

Oil Engines and Pesterine for Plague Prevention.

TO TRADE ADVERTISERS.

A trade advertiser writes :—

"We herewith send you the alteration of the advertisement to be inserted in Tuesday's paper and trust you will spare no efforts to make it attractive.

"The previous advertisements in your paper have been very successful and productive of good business."

We receive numerous testimonials of this character and if you wish your business to be attended with equally successful results you should advertise in

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

MOTOR CARS.

To suit all Pockets, Purposes and Tastes.

BELSIZE, AUSTIN, B. S. A. SUNBEAM. STUDEBAKER.

From Rs. 2,500 to Rs. 15,000.

Trial Runs on any of above cars by arrangement with

HILL, SAWYER & CO.,

Rampart Row, Fort

Tel. 1134.

PRICE OF SUGAR.—Please note that we are selling best sugar at 10 seers a rupee, and not 14 seers, as was stated by a printer's error in our advertisement yesterday.—Messrs. ISMAIL POPAT and Co., 17, Sleater Road, Grant Road, Bombay.

"VIYELLA"

REGISTERED TRADE MARK.

FOR PRESENT WEAR.

ATTRACTIVE
DURABLE
COMFORTABLE
UNSHRINKABLE

150 NEW PATTERNS JUST RECEIVED 150

PRICES:

SHIRTS. each Rs. 7-0, PYJAMAS, Per Suit Rs. 11-12

ASQUITH & LORD LTD

THE SHIRT & PYJAMA HOUSE, BOMBAY

POONA BRANCH—6, Arsenal Road.

GERMANS CHECKED IN BELGIUM AND RUSSIA

BELGIANS' GALLANT RESISTANCE.

TWO TOWNS IN FLAMES.

ENEMY DRIVEN BACK ALL ALONG RUSSIAN FRONTIER.

GERMAN CRUISER SUNK.

TWO OTHERS CAPTURED.

German operations on the Belgium frontier have not met with success. The Belgians are making a gallant resistance, though two towns, Vise and Argentau are in flames, and the advancing German columns have been held up.

The Germans have violated Dutch territory at Tilbourg.

The German forces have been driven back along the Russian frontier, destroying villages over an enormous extent of country.

Swiss neutrality is reported to have been violated.

The German cruiser Panther has been sunk off Algiers and two other cruisers have been captured.

The Austrians have been driven back with heavy loss 12 miles from Belgrade.

Two messages have been sent by the King, one to the Dominions, thanking them for offers of assistance and stating that the/nation will stand united and calm, trusting in God; and the other to the Navy, expressing his confidence that it will remain the sure shield of Britain as in days gone by.

Sir John Jellicoe is to be in supreme control of the Fleet, and Rear-Admiral Madden, Chief of the Staff. Earl Kitchener has been appointed Secretary for War.

In time of war the possibility of famine in England has always to be met, and it is reassuring to know that the Cabinet Committee of food supplies state that a famine is inconceivable. There is a four months' supply of wheat in hand, and large quantities en route, and there is no need for any rise in the prices of bread or meat.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LATEST CABLES.

BRUSSELS, Aug. 5, 5-50 a.m.

The Germans entered Belgium at twenty minutes to nine yesterday morning in three columns at Gemmenich, Henrichapelle and Dolhein.

They first reached Vise and halted on the right bank of the Meuse. The Belgians defending the left bank prevented the construction of a pontoon bridge. Sharp cavalry engagements occurred, the Belgians having the advantage of being supported by the Liege forts.

The German parlementaire demanded the surrender of the Liege forts, which was refused. The columns at Henrichapelle advancing on Liege were held up by the Belgians.

VISE AND ARGETAU IN FLAMES.

LIEGE, Aug. 5, 5-450 a.m.

The Germans are hindered by broken bridges and railways. They have gone northward and violated Dutch territory at Tilbourg. They crossed the Meuse at Eysden.

The tenth corps is at Eysden the seventh at Verviers and sixth at a place unknown.

Vise and Argentau are in flames. It is reported that the Germans, who fired on both towns, decimated the population of Vise.

A hundred thousand Germans are marching on Liege.

A German airman has been killed.

BELGIAN FRONTIER FIGHTING.

HEAVY LOSS INFLICTED ON GERMANS.

MASTRICHT, Aug. 5.

Fighting on the Belgian frontier continues. The explosion of the guns is visible and aeroplanes and dirigibles are flying overhead.

Masses of German horses, saddled up, galloped into the town this morning and were captured.

The Belgians bombarded the Germans as they were constructing a pontoon bridge over the Meuse inflicting heavy loss, but the Germans succeeded in crossing by a ford.

BOMBARDMENT OF LIEGE AND NAMUR

BRUSSELS, Aug. 5, 8-55 a.m.

The Germans are reported to have begun the bombardment of Liege and Namur.

BRUSSELS, Aug. 6. 4-40.

It is reported that Belgian troops have repulsed the Germans in fighting near Liege.

Many Belgians were wounded.

ALSATIANS SHOT BY GERMANS.

LONDON, Aug. 5, 4-20 p.m.

Seventeen Alsatians have been shot by the Germans while attempting to cross into France.

F LLING BACK ON RUSSIAN FRONTIER

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 5. (5-50 a.m.)

Russian troops have come into contact with the Germans along the greater portion of the frontier/

The Germans on the Bailla-Borzymen front have fallen back, burning villages over an enormous extent of country.

FIGHTING AT BELGRADE

STUBBORN RESISTANCE BY SERVIANS.

The Servians are persistently resisting the Austrians at Belgrade.

The Japanese fleet is ready to put to sea.

GERMAN CRUISER SUNK.

ALGIERS, Aug. 6, 6-0 a.m.

It is reported that French fleet has sunk the German cruiser "Panther."

LONDON, Aug. 5. 5-25 a.m.

A Paris message to the "Daily Chronicle" says that a French detachment has captured the German cruisers "Goeben" and "Breslau" and sunk the "Panther."

The Panther, reported by Reuter to have been sunk by the French, was the gun-boat which was despatched to Agadir by Germany at the time the Morocco dispute with France was at its most acute stage. The incident created a considerable stir at the time, and although she was an unimportant factor as a naval unit, the part she played in the Morocco controversy and being the first victim of the present war will mark her down as somewhat of a celebrity in history.

CAPTURE OF GERMAN MERCHANTMEN.

GERMAN LINER SEIZED OFF WALES.

A number of German merchantmen have been captured by France and Great Britain. The liner Belgia has been seized off Wales. Her cargo is worth £250,000.

SWITZERLAND VIOLATED,

PARIS, Aug. 5, 8-55 a.m.

It is reported from the frontier town of Mont Beliard that the Germans have violated the neutrality of Switzerland there.

SECRETARY FOR WAR.

LORD KITCHENER APPOINTED.

LONDON, Aug. 5, 11-40 p.m.

Mr. Asquith has resigned the Secretaryship for War. Lord Kitchener has succeeded him.

COMMANDER OF GERMAN HIGH SEAS FLEET.

Admiral von Ingenohl is in command of the German high seas fleet.

BOOM IN RECRUITING'

There is a boom recruiting in the Army and Navy.

The third reading of the Persian Oil Bill has been passed by House of Commons.

2,000,000 SOVEREIGNS FOR INDIA.

It is announced that 2,000,000 sovereigns will be released on the 7th inst. from the Indian gold reserve against paper currency.

THE GERMAN EMBASSY.

LONDON Aug. 5, 12-25 p.m

The British Government has arranged for a special vessel to convey Prince Lichnowsky and his Staff.

RUMANIA NEUTRAL.

BUKHAREST, Aug. 5.

It is officially announced that Rumania will remain neutral.

POSITION OF GERMAN WARSHIPS.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 5.

Nineteen German warships are off Memel and Libau.

GERMAN ADVANCE THROUGH BELGIUM.

BRUSSELS, Aug. 5.

The inhabitants of Vise have fled to Maestricht. The Germans have reached Herve, Repmister and Remouchamps. Certain forts on the Meuse are ablaze.

BRITAIN AND JAPAN.

TREATY OBLIGATIONS MAINTAINED.

TOKIO, Aug. 5.

It was officially announced here that if Great Britain was involved in war, Japan would take measures to discharge her treaty obligations.

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, Aug. 5.

"The Times" says that the Parliamentary session will be prorogued on the 8th instant.

IRISH ARMS ACT TO BE REVOKED.

LONDON, Aug. 5.

It is expected that the arms proclamation will be revoked in Ireland.

GOVERNMENT CONTROL RAILWAYS.

LONDON, Aug. 5.

The War Office announces that Government has assumed the control of railways, assisted by a committee of managers.

CABINET RESIGNATIONS.

LORD HALDANE NOT TO BE WAR SECRETARY.

LONDON, Aug. 5.

The "Daily Telegraph" says it is reported that Lord Morley, Mr. John Burns and Mr. Trevelyan have resigned and that the two latter are reconsidering their decisions.

Lord Haldane has been relieving Mr. Asquith in departmental work at the War Office. It is denied that he will be Secretary for War.

EARLIER CABLES.

The following telegrams appeared in our special editions of yesterday and are given in the order in which they were received.

DECLARATIONS OF WAR.

BRITAIN'S FOLLOWED BY ONE FROM GERMNAY

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Aug. 4, 11-45 p.m.

It is officially announced that war was declared on Germany by England at seven o'clock this evening.

LONDON, Aug. 5, 12-10 a.m.

Germany has declared war on England.

COMMAND OF THE FLEET.

VICE-ADMIRAL JELLICOE TO BE SUPREME

LONDON, Aug. 4, 6-15 p.m.

An "Official Gazette" announces that Vice-Admiral Sir John Jellicoe will take supreme command of the fleet, and that Rear-Admiral Madden will be Chief of the Staff.

"TRUSTING IN GOD."

THE KING'S MESSAGE TO THE DOMINIONS.

LONDON, Aug. 4, 6-15 p.m.

King George has sent a message to the Dominions expressing his appreciation and pride at their spontaneous assurance of generous support and sacrifice.

His Majesty says he is confident that the Empire will stand united and calm, trusting in God.

PRINCE BONAPARTE.

LONDON, Aug. 4, 6-15 p.m.

Prince Bonaparte has hurried to France and offered to serve.

SOCIALIST JOINS BELGIAN MINISTRY

LONDON, Aug. 4, 6-15 p.m.

The Socialist Vandervelder has joined the Belgian Ministry.

TURKISH MOBILISATION PURELY PRECAUTIONARY.

LONDON, Aug. 4. 7-55 p.m.

Turkey announces that her mobilisation is purely precautionary.

FOREIGN WARSHIPS IN ENGLISH YARDS.

LONDON, Aug. 4. 7-55 p.m.

Two Turkish and two Chilian warships are in English yards in practically a completed condition.

CAMPAIGN STARTED IN BELGIUM.

LONDON, Aug. 4. 7-35. p.m.

Martial law has been proclaimed and the campaign started. The German Consulate has removed.

"BRITAIN'S SURE SHIELD."

KING'S CONFIDENCE IN THE NAVY.

LONDON, Aug. 4. 11-0 p.m.

The King has sent messages to the Navy declaring his confidence that officers and men will revive and renew the Navy's old glories, and prove once again the sure shield of Britain in the hour of trial.

BATTLESHIPS TAKEN OVER.

ADDITIONS TO THE BRITISH FLEET.

LONDON, Aug. 4, 10-35 p.m.

It is officially announced that the Admiralty has taken over the two battleships, one completed and the other being completed in England for Turkey, and two destroyers ordered for Chile.

The battleships will be called the Agincourt and the Erin, and the destroyers Broke and Faulkner, after two famous naval officers.

A STATE OF WAR.

EXISTING SINCE 11 P.M. ON TUESDAY.

LONDON, Aug. 5, 2-30 a.m.

After Germany's summary rejection of the British request that she should respect the neutrality of Belgium, the British Ambassador in Berlin received his passport, and His Majesty's Government declared that a state of war existed from eleven o'clock yesterday evening.

NEUTRAL NATIONS.

LONDON, Aug. 5. 2-30 a.m.

The United States, Sweden and Turkey have declared their neutrality.

WAR FEVER IN LONDON.

PROCESSIONS IN THE WEST END.

LONDON, Aug. 5. 2-30 a.m.

Crowds and processions paraded the West End last night singing the National Anthem, "Rule Britannia" and the "Marseillaise," and waving flags.

Reuter's announcement that war had been declared between England and Germany was distributed broadcast at midnight and the wildest scenes occurred. Trafalgar Square was impassable. Hats and flags were waved, crowds cheered and sang and processions were formed.

At Buckingham Palace, where the King and Queen appeared on the balcony, there was a scene of tremendous enthusiasm and Their Majesties had a splendid ovation which continued long after they had retired.

GERMAN CORPS ADVANCING.

MASSING ON THE BELGIAN FRONTIER.

BRUSSELS, Aug. 5. 2-30 a.m.

The Sixth German Corps advanced on Monday night, and is massing between Moresnet and Eupen. Cannon has been heard at Aewwaille, in Dutch Limburg.

Moresnet is a small neutral territory between Belgium and Prussia, a few miles south-west of Aix-la-Chapelle, and Eupen is a town in Rhenish Prussia on the Vedre, close to the Belgian Frontier.

BOAT TRAINS CEASE.

LONDON, Aug. 5, 6-45 p.m.

The Peninsular and Oriental boat trains to Marseilles and Brindisi have ceased.

MOBILISATIONS ANNOUNCED.

U BJECTS EN JOINED TO OBEY ORDERS

LONDON, Aug. 5, 6-45 p.m.

Proclamations appear in the "Official Gazette" announcing mobilisations, and also enjoining all subjects to obey the instructions of officers and officials. When the proclamations were read at the Royal Exchange and elsewhere the crowds sang the National Anthem.

WAR ESTIMATES.

103 MILLIONS VOTED IN FIVE MINUTES.

LONDON, Aug. 5, 6-45 p.m.

In five minutes the House of Commons voted estimates amounting to 105 million sterling.

COMMANDER OF TURKISH ARMY.

LONDON, Aug. 5. 6-45 p.m.

General Liman Sanders is commanding the Turkish Army.

BELGIUM STANDS FIRM.

LONDON, Aug. 5. 6-45 p.m.

Speaking in Parliament, the Premier said that all were agreed that they should defend their neutrality to the utmost.

KRONPRINZESSIN CECILIE.

LONDON, Aug. 5. 6-45 p.m.

The "Kronprinzessin Cecilie" has regained America.

FIGHTING IN SERVIA.

AUSTRIANS DRIVEN BACK WITH HEAVY LOSS.

LONDON, Aug. 5. 6-45 p.m.

According to a Nish telegram, the Servians at a point twelve miles from Belgrade drove back three Austrian regiments with artillery, inflicting heavy loss.

GERMAN CRUISER OFF ALGERIA.

BONA BOMBARDED.

LONDON, Aug. 5. 6-45 p.m.

The cruiser Breslau has bombarded Bona, Algeria. Afterwards she steamed at full speed in a westerly direction.

FAMINE IN ENGLAND INCONCEIVABLE

NO JUSTIFICATION FOR RISE IN PRICE OF FOOD.

LONDON, Aug. 6.

The Committee of the Cabinet dealing with food supplies announces that, besides wheat supplies for four months already in the country large consignments are *en route*. Therefore, famine is inconceivable, and there is no justification for any rise in the price of meat and bread.

IRISH LOYALTY.

LONDON, Aug. 6.

Lord Mounteagle appeals to the Southern Irish Unionists to respond to Mr. Redmond's noble call to join the Nationalist Volunteers.

OVAL REQUIRED BY MILITARY.

LONDON, Aug. 6.

Kent and Surry will play at Lords, as the Oval is required by the Military.

BRUTAL AGGRESSION.

FRENCH PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE TO THE CHAMBER.

PARIS, Aug. 6, 3-5 a.m.

The Chamber opened yesterday.

A message from M. Poincare was read saying that France was the object of a brutal, premeditated aggression.

France for forty years had combated a desire for lawful reparation, and had given an example of a great nation using its rejuvenated strength solely in the interests of the well-being of humanity.

France to the last moments of the crisis made supreme efforts to avoid war, for which history would make Germany responsible. France was already the recipient of the sympathies and good wishes of the world. "She stands to-day again before the Universe for liberty and justice."

IN SELF-DEFENCE.

GERMANY'S "CLEAR CONSCIENCE AND CLEAN HAND."

LONDON, Aug. 6, (?5), 3-10 a.m.

At the opening of the Reichstag, the Empress and Princes of the Royal Family were present.

In his opening speech, the Emperor William said:—"No lust for conquest impels us. We were inspired by an unflinching determination to keep the peace God had given us, and in self-defence with a clear conscience and clean hand we grasp the sword."

At the conclusion, His Majesty shook hands with the party leaders, and the deputies sang the National Anthem, the Emperor listening with bared head.

THINK ONLY OF "PULLING THROUGH."

Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg said:—"We shall repair the wrong we are doing Belgium immediately our military aims have been reached. Anybody threatened as we are, and fighting for our most sacred possessions, must think only of pulling through." He reiterated that if England remained neutral, Germany would undertake not to attack French shipping.

TUMULTUOUS CHEERING IN BELGIAN CHAMBER.

LONDON, Aug. 6, (?5) 3-10 a.m.

The Belgian Chamber listened to the patriotic speech by the King in dead silence, and then cheered tumultuously as the King and Queen and their children walked out. The Chamber voted eight million sterling for the defence of the country.

AMERICANS STRANDED IN EUROPE.

LONDON, Aug. 6, (?5) 3-10 a.m.

President Wilson has asked the Congress to vote half a million sterling to bring back Americans stranded in Europe. A cruiser will convey the money and fleet transports will bring back the tourists.

INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF FORCES.

LONDON, Aug. 4, 10-10 p.m.

Field-Marshall Sir John French has been gazetted Inspector-General of Forces.

WAR NEWS.

(Continued from page 7.)

EARL KITCHENER AT THE WAR OFFICE.

LONDON, Aug. 4. 10-10 p.m.

It is stated that Earl Kitchener is staying in London in connection with administrative work at the War Office.

WAR MIGHT HAVE BEEN AVERTED.

TELEGRAMS BE WEEN KING GEORGE AND TSAR.

LONDON, Aug. 4. 10-10 p.m.

The telegrams recently exchanged between King George and the Tsar have now been published. The King expressed the opinion that some misunderstanding had produced a deadlock and suggested the re-opening of the conversations. The Tsar replied that he would gladly have accepted the proposal had not Germany declared war.

HUGE GERMAN WAR CREDIT.

"ONSLAUGHT ON PEACEFUL GERMAN PEOPLE."

BERLIN, Aug. 4.

The Reichstag has passed a bill authorising a war credit of £250,000,000.

A remarkable proclamation in the military official organ refers to "flaming anger at the onslaught committed on the peaceful German people." It concludes:—"If God vouchsafes victory then Vae Victis."

ITALY'S NEUTRALITY.

FUTILE GERMAN APPEAL.

ROME, Aug. 4.

It is reported that Germany appealed to Italy to abandon her neutrality and that Italy refused.

"DAYS OF GRACE."

ENEMY'S SHIPS IN BRITISH PORTS.

With reference to the reported detention of Hansa Line ships in Calcutta it appears from a "Bombay Government Gazette Extraordinary" published yesterday that they will have to be allowed to depart. The "Gazette" is a reprint of an order in Council given at the Court at Buckingham Palace on August 4th, and it states that His Majesty being mindful of the recognition accorded to the practice of granting "days of grace" to enemy merchant ships by the Convention relative to the Status of Enemy Merchant Ships at the Outbreak of Hostilities signed at the Hague on the 18th October, 1907, and being desirous of lessening, so far as may be practicable the injury caused by war to peaceful and unsuspecting commerce, is pleased, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, as follows:—

1. From and after the publication of this order no enemy merchant ship shall be allowed to depart, except in accordance with the provisions of this order, from any British port or from any ports in any Native State in India, or in any of His Majesty's Protectorates, or in any State under His Majesty's protection or in Cyprus.

2. In the event of one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State being satisfied by information reaching him not later than midnight on Friday the 7th day of August that the treatment accorded to British merchant ships and their cargoes which at the date of the outbreak of hostilities were in the ports of the enemy or which subsequently entered them is not less favourable than the treatment accorded to enemy merchant ships by this order, he shall notify the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury and the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty accordingly, and public notice thereof shall forth be given in the "London Gazette" and this Order shall thereupon come into full force and effect.

3. Subject to the provisions of this Order, enemy merchant ships which

(i) at the date of the outbreak of hostilities were in any port in which this order applies; or

(ii) cleared from their last port before the declaration of war, and after the outbreak of hostilities, enter a port to which this Order applies with no knowledge of the war: shall be allowed up till midnight (Greenwich Mean Time), on Friday the 14th day of August, for loading or unloading their cargoes and for departing from such port.

FORBIDDEN EXPORTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Aug. 6.

The following are amongst the naval and military stores, the exportation of which from India is now prohibited:—Tents, uniforms, boots, shoes, harness and other equipment, railway material and material for telegraphs and telephones, barbed wire, and implements for fixing and cutting the same.

EFFECT OF WAR IN BOMBAY.

ALL ROUND RISE IN PRICES.

The declarations of war have already had their effect on prices in Bombay, and most necessaries have risen, while the prices of luxuries are going up rapidly. Notice has been given that the price of bread is to be raised, and the prices of most other articles of domestic use have been already put up without warning. Sugar has advanced 50 per cent., from Rs. 10.8 per cent to Rs. 16, and the amount charged by retailers to their customers has increased accordingly. It is said that their are two steamers on the sea for Bombay laden with sugar, so that perhaps there will be a drop when they arrive. In any case, one fails to see why, Java and Mauritius sugar should rise in price, for there will never be any difficulty in getting supplies.

In the market, Italian potatoes have gone up twelve annas to Rs. 2-4, but other vegetables are still at former prices. Meat has risen five or six annas a pound, owing to the fact that, export being stopped, there is now a loss on the skins. Tinned provisions of all kinds have doubled in price, and may probably go still higher.

The price of matches has gone up with a bound. Formerly a dozen boxes could be bought for six pice, but now two pice are asked for a single box of matches made in Europe, while Japanese matches are a pice a box. Cigarettes have risen from one to six annas a tin, liquors are also becoming daily dearer.

CHANGING NOTES FOR CASH.

The issue of gold being now altogether stopped, people are rushing to the currency office to get their notes changed into rupees. Yesterday the office was crowded all day with people, including many women, who had drawn their money from the savings banks and rushed to get the notes changed into silver. The rush was so great that special police had to be engaged both inside and outside the office. The marwaries who got in early and obtained a supply of sovereigns, are now selling them at Rs. 15-12 a clean profit of twelve annas, all the markets are still closed and likely to remain so at present, for with shipping stopped, there is no prospect of doing any trade.

A SHARE MARKET HOLIDAY.

The Board of the Bombay Native Shares, Stock, Exchange and Bullion Brokers' Association at a meeting yesterday morning decided to close the share and stock markets for ten days.

The Silver Merchants' Association have fixed the rate of Shravan and Bhadarwa settlement at Rs. 75 and this is considered to be a fair rate in view of the fact that the rate if the London market had been opened to-day would have been Rs. 69½. This Association further resolved not to do any further settlement business till the Home markets re-open.

POSITION OF GERMANS.

A representative of the "Chronicle" yesterday again saw Mr. Henry D. Baker, American Consul, on the subject of German residents in Bombay. Mr. Baker said that he had not yet received any regulations concerning them from the Local Government. He had, however, been asked by the Police Commissioner of Bombay to supply a list of Germans residing in Bombay, and had already complied with the request. Mr. Baker thinks that the police after enquiring about them would allow residents of standing, and with business connections to remain in Bombay, on giving an undertaking that they would not communicate to their country any naval or military movements in this country, while the rest would be deported. Mr. Baker could not say where they would be deported to, and does not know anything about the rumour current in the city that they are to be deported to Marmagoa.

PRICES OF OIL.

With regard to the price of oil, both kerosine and petral, the Asiatic Petrolium Company (India), Ltd., ask us to state that retail dealers have been charging the public highly-increased prices for both kerosine and petrol, although they have not in any way increased their prices.

THE INCOMING MAIL.

INDIA EXPECTED AT 4 O'CLOCK AFTERNOON.

A wireless message was received in Bombay yesterday morning stating that the English mail steamer India, with the mails of the 24th July, is expected to arrive in Bombay at 4 o'clock this afternoon.

It is expected that the mails will be sent out for delivery early in the evening.

BOMBAY LOYALTY.

PUBLIC MEETING TO BE HELD.

The following requisition to the Hon. Mr. Fazalbhoy M. Chinoy, Sheriff of Bombay is being largely signed, and will be forwarded to him in a day or two:—

SIR,—We, the undersigned, citizens of Bombay, have the honour to request that you will be so good as to convene a Public Meeting of the inhabitants of Bombay at an early date to give expression to the feelings of unswerving loyalty and allegiance of the public of Bombay in common with the entire people of India to the British Crown and to tender to His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor through the proper channel, an assurance of such loyalty and devotion, and of their earnest desire to render to Government whatever services may be required of them.

INDIA TO THE FORE.

LOYAL PRESS COMMENTS.

MADRAS, August 6.

Commenting on the war the "Hindu" says:—All the Colonies have made generous and spontaneous offers of help and India must not lag behind. We consider it imperatively necessary that emergency meetings of Councils, Imperial and Provincial, should be called to express the feelings of India in this matter.

"New India" says:—Would it not be well for Indians to call public meetings and send assurance of support to his Excellency the Viceroy for transmission to his Majesty the King-Emperor.

The "Andhra Patrika" says:—The Indian Government and Indian people are ever ready to stand by the Empire in heartfelt loyalty to it wishing it all well. Sir Edward Grey need not in the least hesitate.

AN OBSTINATE DREDGER.

REFUSES TO BE LAUNCHED.

KARACHI, August 6.

The entire ceremony of launching the Karachi Port Trust's new dredger, the biggest in the East, was duly performed except for the fact that in the end the dredger refused to allow itself to be launched. That is to say speeches were delivered, a bottle of champagne was broken, and the naming of vessel was formally completed but the huge vessel could not be got to move. The Port Trustees and their numerous guests had to go away disappointed leaving the dredger still on the stocks.

STERLING BILLS ON LONDON.

It is hereby notified for general information that Wednesday, the 12th August 1914 has been fixed as the date of sale for next week's bills and Telegraphic Transfers, owing to Thursday, the 13th instant being a holiday in Calcutta. Applications for the next week should, therefore, be sent so as to reach the Controller of Currency by 12 noon (S. T., and as regards Bombay and Madras tenderers by 1-30 p.m., (S.T.), on WEDNESDAY, the 12th instant.

In continuation of my notice dated 3rd August 1914, it is hereby notified for general information that the Government of India are prepared to issue Bills of Exchange or telegraphic transfers on the Secretary of State for India in London, up to an aggregate amount of £1,000,000, subject to the following conditions:—

(1) The rate for bills will be 1s. 3-29/32d. the rupee and that for transfers 1s. 3-13/16d. the rupee.

(2) The amounts of the Bills or telegraphic transfers issued will be in multiples of £1,000 and no single Bill or telegraphic transfer will be issued for a smaller amount than £10,000.

(3) The Bills or telegraphic transfers will be issued at Calcutta, Bombay and Madras.

(4) As Thursday, the 13th August is a Bank holiday in Calcutta, all applications for Bills or telegraphic transfers must be addressed to the Controller of Currency at Calcutta and should reach him, as regards Calcutta tenderers, not later than 12 noon Standard Time, on WEDNESDAY, the 12th August 1914, and as regards Bombay and Madras Tenderers not later than 1-30 p.m., Standard Time, on the same day.

Note.—Applicants residing in Bombay and Madras may send their applications by post or by wire as may be most convenient to them.

(5) If the amount of applications received by that time is in excess of the total amount offered by Government, each applicant will be granted such sum out of the total amount available, as may be decided by the Controller of Currency.

2. If the application is for the issue of a Bill or a telegraphic transfer at Calcutta, the Controller of Currency on sanctioning it will advise the applicant and send him a receivable order on the Bank of Bengal for the amount to be paid in respect of the Bill or telegraphic transfer. The applicant will pay the money into the Bank of Bengal and on his presenting the Bank's receipt for the same to the Controller of Currency, the necessary Bill of Exchange on the Secretary of State will be handed over to the applicant or the necessary intimation telegraphed to the Secretary of State.

When the Controller of Currency sanctions an application for the issue of a Bill or telegraphic transfer at Bombay or Madras, he will telegraph his decision to the Accountant General concerned. The Accountant General will take immediate steps to communicate with the applicant and on the deposit of the money in the Presidency Bank, will issue to the applicant the necessary Bill on the Secretary of State in time for despatch by the English Mail of the week or will send the necessary telegram to the Secretary of State.

H. F. HOWARD,
Controller of Currency.

TWO PROCLAMATIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Aug. 6.

A "Gazette Extraordinary" signed by Sir Percy Cox runs as follows:—

"It is hereby notified for general information that war has broken out between His Majesty and Germany.

Another "Gazette," signed by Major Birwood, declares that "By reason of the state of war now existing between certain Foreign Powers, an emergency has arisen by which the Governor-General-in-Council may call out any corps or portion of any corps of volunteers for actual military services."

VICEROY'S BURMA TOUR CANCELLED

SIMLA, August 6.

The Viceroy's Autumn tour in Assam and Burma will not now be undertaken.

FURTHER LOYAL HELP FROM INDIAN PRINCES.

To the names of those chiefs who have offered assistance in connection with the war are now added those of the Maharaja of Jodhpur together with the Maharaja Re-Regent, and the Nawab of Palanpur, who offer the whole resources of their States as well as their personal services.

DR. MORRISON RETURNS TO CHINA.

LONDON, Aug. 6. 12-50 p.m.

Dr. Morrison, political adviser to the Chinese Government, will leave on Saturday for Peking via Canada.

NSHIPPIG NEWS.

PORT SAID, Aug. 6.

The Orient liner Osterley homeward bound is waiting for orders. Outward bound the Otway has been detained at Gibraltar.

THE POSTAL SERVICES.

SIMLA, August 6.

The postal money order and parcel services to Egypt are suspended and new arrangements are being made for conveyance of the East African Mails, which hitherto have gone in German vessels.

TROOPING PROGRAMME CANCELLED.

SIMLA, August 6.

The trooping programme between England, the Colonies and India recently published for 1914-15 is cancelled.

RESTRICTIONS ON SAILINGS.

RANGOON, August 6.

The restrictions imposed by the Government of India have been removed as far as the B. I. S. N. The Company's Angora left for Calcutta to-day. The same will apply to the B. I., Bibby and Patrick Henderson lines.

CONDITIONS IN RANGOON.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Aug. 6.

Business in the local market is at a standstill. Local banks have, it is understood, called on the Chetties for repayment of loans, and the latter have made demands from petty local shopkeepers and traders, who will necessarily be unable to take delivery of their coming shipments. The rice market is closed at present. A mobilisation order has been issued to volunteers to parade at various head-quarters.

THE DETAINED LINERS.

UNDER MILITARY SURVEILLANCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 6.

Five Hansa liners in port have been told to remain in stream and necessary precautions for their surveillance have been taken by the Fort authorities.

GERMAN FIRMS CLOSED.

All German firms in Calcutta have been practically closed. Some have sent away their employees for the present and others have given notice to their clerks. Several other foreign firms are on the eve of closing and have given notice to their employees, retaining only a few on halfpay.

A PRIVATE MEDICAL CORPS.

A public meeting of the medical profession in Bengal will be held shortly to consider the steps to be taken to form a private medical corps in case of emergency in the present crisis.

A DEMONSTRATION PUT OFF.

In view of the present state of affairs organisers of the Seventh of August demonstration have put it off. They think that they should reserve their strength and resources for a greater demonstration which will soon be held to meet the present grave crisis.

FRANCE REASSURED.

BRITISH INTENTIONS KNOWN ON MONDAY MORNING.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 6.

The "Pioneer's" London Correspondent cables: "The Times" Paris correspondent says:—The text of Sir Edward Grey's statement has not yet been received, but there is reason to believe that the French Government were aware of British intentions on Monday morning. These made the best impression upon the French Government. Anxiety in Paris as to British attitude has now disappeared.

A MEETING OF M. P.'S.

The "Morning Post's" political correspondent hears that at a meeting of thirty five members of the House of Commons held during the adjournment of the House yesterday evening, 19 voted for and 16 against, the resolution declaring there was not sufficient reason for intervention, and urging continued negotiations with Germany.

GERMANY'S CHANGED PLANS.

"The Times" Paris correspondent, after recounting the various skirmishes, says it is thought that the enemy's intention was to deliver a crushing attack on Nancy, but the cohesion of the French covering forces seems to have made them decide upon another line of entrance.

DIARY OF THE WAR.

June 28.—Heir-Apparent of Austria and his wife assassinated by a Servian student at Sarajevo.

July 24.—The Austrian Government presents Servia with an ultimatum making certain demands in reparation for the Sarajevo assassinations.

July 25.—Servia refuses to comply with all the Austrian demands. The Austrian Minister leaves Belgrade. Russia asks Austria for extension of time for Servia's reply.

July 26.—Martial law is proclaimed throughout Austria-Hungary and general mobilisation is ordered. Simultaneously mobilisation of Russian forces is also ordered. Germany notifies the Powers that she regards the conflict as the concern of Austria and Servia only.

July 27.—First shots between Servia and Austria exchanged, troops on a Servian steamer on the Danube firing on Austrian troops on the mainland.

July 28.—Austria declares war on Servia. Russia notifies Germany that the whole of the Russian army would be moblised in the event of German mobilisation. German fleet is concentrating at Kiel and Wilhemshaven. Naval preparations in England.

July 29.—Antivari blockaded. Russia and Germany assume control of their frontier railway stations. Montenegro prepared to support Servia.

July 30.—Mr. Asquith makes a grave statement on the European situation. Great Britain would present a united front. Austrians bombard Servian positions and capture two armed steamers. Belgrade is in flames, bombarded by Austrians.

July 31.—Martial law proclaimed in Germany. Austrians cross the Danube at two points. British Mediterranean fleet concentrated at Malta.
Urgent general mobilisation ordered in Netherlands.
Germany presents ultimatum to Russia and France, asking meaning of their mobilisations.

August 1.—Germany declares war on Russia. First shots exchanged between Russian and German patrols on the frontier.

August 2.—Germany invades France at Cirey.
Russians invade Germany near Bialla.
Germans violate the neutrality of Luxemburg and seize the latter's railway bridges.

August 3.—Fighting takes place at Longwy in France, two German officers being killed.
Sir Edward Grey's statement in Parliament on Britain's obligations.
Germany's ultimatum to Belgium asking for facilities for operations in latter's territory. Ultimatum rejected by Belgium.
British ultimatum to Germany to respect Belgium's neutrality.

August 4.—German and Russian fleets engaged near Aland. Russians driven into the Gulf of Finland.
Fresh British ultimatum presented to Germany. Mr. Asquith makes a statement in Parliament on Britain's futile efforts to restrain Germany.
Belgium invaded by Germany.

August 5.—Britain declares war on Germany and Germany declares war on Britain.

NOT AT WAR WITH AUSTRIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Aug. 6.

No official news has been made public in Simla this morning about the war, except the fact that England while at war with Germany is not at present at war with Austria, and that no reprisals are being made against that power.

LOYALTY MEETING AT KARACHI.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, Aug. 6.

The president of the Karachi Municipality the Hon. Mr. Harchandrai Vishindas has summoned a public meeting of the citizens of Karachi to be held at the Khalikdina Hall at 7 p.m. this evening to pass a resolution in connection with the war in Europe. The speakers will include the leading members of all communities. The following resolution will be moved:—

That this meeting of the citizens of Karachi representing all communities and creeds, proclaims with one voice its deep and abiding loyalty to His Majesty the King-Emperor and declares its eage readiness to make any and all sacrifices to defend and preserve the integrity of the British Empire.

BANK OF BENGAL RATE RAISED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 6.

The Bank of Bengal rate has been raised from three to five per cent. to-day.

THE FACTORIES ACT.

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (4) and (5) of section 4 of the Indian Factories Act 1911, (XII of 1911), the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint every Sub-divisional Magistrate in the Presidency including the province of Sind to be an *ex officio* additional inspector of factories within the local limits of his jurisdiction and to declare that the powers of such additional inspector shall be limited to the authority to enter any factory within the limits aforesaid and to make such examination of the premises and registers as may be necessary to enable him to satisfy that the requirements of sections 21, 22, 23 and 25 of the said Act are being properly observed.

TRAMWAY EXTENSION AT ANDHERI

An application having been made to the Government by the Andheri Tramway Company, Limited, with the consent of the District Local Board of Thana, the Taluka Board of Salsette, for an order authorizing the construction of a Trawmay from Andheri Station on the B. B. & C. I. Railway to the village of Vesava in the Thana District a Draft of a proposed Order authorizing the construction of the said tramway is published in the "Bombay Government Gazette" of Thursday. Any objection or suggestion which may be received by the Secretary to Government in the General Department, on or before the 15th September 1914, will be duly considered.

OPINIONS OF THE DAY

England's Enemy is India's Enemy.

"The Parsee":—We are confident that with a Viceroy like Lord Hardinge at the helm, the people of India will be encouraged in every way by a policy of trust and confidence in their leaders. Here is an excellent opportunity to bring the Government, the people and the Princes of India together in a manner so as to seal once and for ever the solemn pact of mutual trust and co-operation, to which the policy of Government and the wishes of the people and Princes of India are moving since the Poclamation of 1858. India feels the absolute identification of her fortunes with the fortunes of the British Empire and we trust that those who hold the reins of the Empire in their hands will not fail to reciprocate the feeling by adopting a policy of confidence in the people. India is ready and prepared to play the part that may be assigned to her with loyalty and devotion, and she trusts that the events of the next few months will bring her and England much closer than hitherto. England's enemy is India's enemy, and England's cause is India's, India will spare no sacrifice in support of the glorious British arms, to which we wish added honours, lustre and triumphs.

Germany's Sorry Diplomacy.

"The Englishman":—What prank has fate played with German diplomacy to place her in so awkward a fix? The time has come when she must fight for her life and save for Austria, she finds herself without a genuine and dependable friend. Since, however, Germany has brought this upon herself her position will arouse so sympathy. On the contrary it is for the other Powers of Europe to say whether an end shall not be placed once and for all to the vaulting ambitions, the hectoring diplomacy, the rattling of sabres and all the rest of the Teutonic stage-thunder which has oppressed Europe with a colossal and unbearable weight of armaments. This will be no easy task. Germany will fight with splendid courage and resource and almost unequalled organisation. But the other Powers ought to be equal to the task which the interests of the world's peace and humanity and civilisation demand that they shall undertake.

What India can Do.

The "New India":—The best service that we can all do is to remain calm and confident, ready to help where help is needed, steadfast in our loyalty to the Empire, suspending our local quarrels in face of the crisis on the issue of which depends the immediate future. India is bound up with Great Britain; we want no German Empire here, with its rough arrogance and military regime. The Indian Princes will be eager to defend the Paramount Power, and it may be worth while for Great Britain to consider what a magnificent fighting force is there, at the disposal of the Empire, and to win their allegiance for centuries to come by showing trust in them now. Everything that can give rise to friction here must be stopped, so that England and India may stand together in defence of the Crown.

HUMOURS OF LEGISLATION IN INDIA.

The "Amrita Bazar Patrika" writes with reference to the Bengal Medical Registration Act:—"To err is human," says the philosopher and the poet. "But not so when the human being in question is a Secretary to the Bengal Government," replies the Legislature. "No wrong without a remedy"—says equity. "But not so when the wrong is done by a Secretary to the Bengal Government" thunder forth the big guns. "Here is a Doctor who is qualified under the law, who has taken all the steps under the law, and yet who has been balked of his rights by the admitted mistake of an officer," laments the Judge. "But" retort the big guns, "the list is published, the list is final and authoritative, and the list does not contain his name, so let the Doctor and all his qualifications and legal steps go to——." What a supreme respect for this blessed "list"! It has, so far we are aware, only one parallel. Let us narrate it for the delectation of our readers. There was a miser who would only allow two meals to his servants in return for their services. So none stuck to him. At last a man came forward,—a very shrewd one,—who agreed to these hard terms on condition that his master would make out a list,—a "final and conclusive list,"—that would enumerate all his duties. The master accordingly made out the list, taking precious good care that it was a full and exhaustive one. Whenever the servant,—let us call him Rama,—was ordered to do anything, he would first go and consult the list and then do it. But the astute miser had made it so exhaustive that no work the fellow was ordered to do was found to be outside the list.

One day, however, it so happened that the servant, in clearing the jungles in his master's garden, removed a cover from the mouth of an old well but forgot to cover it again afterwards. The result was that his master, who was rather short-sighted, fell into the well the very same evening. "Rama! Rama!" shouted he with all his might "Come and save me." "What is the matter, Sir?" said Rama coming up to the edge of the well—"list me up anyhow, Rama! I am dying." "Wait, master, let me go and consult my list first" said Rama with the utmost non-chalance. He ran up and glanced over the list and then came back and replied—"very sorry Karta (governor)! but lifting you from the well is not included in close up the list, which, you know, is 'final and conclusive'"!

CRICKET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Aug. 6.

Gloucester beat Somerset at Bristol by one wicket.

Essex beat Derbyshire at Derby by an innings and 131 runs.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

EFFECT OF THE WAR ON FINANCE.

INDIA IN A FAVOURED POSITION.

At the annual meeting of the Bank of Bombay yesterday, the Hon. Mr. W. L. Graham reported on the war and the "run" on the Currency Office. He pointed out that there were nearly five crores'worth of rupees in the Bombay Currency Office, and said if there was one country in the world in a favoured position at the present time that country was India.

The annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Bank of Bombay was held yesterday afternoon in the Bank's premises, the Hon. Mr. W. L. Graham presiding.

In moving the adoption of the report (which has already been published), the chairman said:—

Since our meeting last year, we have passed through troublous times, and I think you will agree with me that we have good grounds for congratulation at the satisfactory results which have been attained, and which have enabled us to maintain a dividend of 15 per cent. and at the same time to make an addition of 4 lakhs to our Reserve Fund. We have paid Rs. 65,000 as bonus to Staff and Pension Fund, and we carry forward Rs. 4,27,250 to the current half year.

The highest Bank rate was 6 per cent. at which it stood from the 15th January until the 21st May, and the average rate for the half year was 5.52 per cent.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

You will, I am sure, regret the retirement of our colleague on the Board, Sir Charles Armstrong, on leaving India. He was associated in the direction of the bank for many years, not only as a Director, but as President of the bank, and we much regret the loss of his valuable services. To fill the vacancy, your Directors asked the Hon. Mr. T. W. Birkett of Messrs. Killick Nixon and Co., to join the Board.

I also much regret the absence of our Senior Director, Mr. Ahmedbhoy, from our meeting to-day, owing to serious indisposition, from which we hope he may soon recover.

THE PAST YEAR.

The past year has, on the whole, been a year of prosperity notwithstanding the serious set back which commercial enterprise has received by the deplorable failure of the Swadeshi banks, which resulted not only in very serious loss to all concerned, but also in a general dislocation of trade, due to the curtainment of credit.

This is reflected in the position of the piece-goods trade at the present time, stocks of which are abnormally heavy.

The failure of the late monsoon rains in the United Provinces, and in parts of Rajputana and the Punjab, has also been a contributory cause to the present state of affairs.

SEABORNE TRADE.

The trade of India for the past year, judged by the Statistics of the Foreign Trade, has again exceeded the record figures of the previous year, aggregate of inmports and exports of merchandise amounting to no less than 432 crores of rupees. Both sides of the account contributed to this result as the values of both imports and exports are in excess of last year's figures under very nearly every head: In imports the expansion is most marked in the figures of cotton manufactures, metals, railway plant and machinery.

The stocks of cotton goods and metals are at present very heavy. These would appear as—and probably are—an indication of over trading, such overtrading being the natural result of the general prosperity which India has enjoyed for the past six years, and of her increasing needs.

The imports of treasure show a decline owing to the smaller imports by Government of silver for coinage purposes, and to smaller imports of Australian sovereigns owing to good crops and of Egyptian sovereigns owing to partial diversion to London.

In exports, the principal decreases in value are shown in rice, wheat, barley and of course opium, whereas cotton, seeds and jute show increases.

The figures for cotton are of special interest to us on this side of India. The exports reached a higher total than in any previous year, which, however, appears to have been partly caused by the large quantity carried over from the previous season of 1912-1913. It will be remembered that in the early months of 1913 there were large accumulations of cotton in India due to lack of demand from the European markets. A large proportion of this went forward later on and helped to swell the total exports of the year 1913-14. We had a bumper crop last winter which, unlike that of the previous season, went forward very freely, due partly to a good foreign demand and partly owing to the financial crisis, and the curtailment of credit, which ensued, which led to a reduction of purchases by Indian merchants, the exporting firms for a time having but little competition to contend with from local buyers. While, therefore, there is cause for satisfaction in the record of the Seaborne Trade, there is unfortunately another side to the shield.

INDIA AND THE WAR.

Regarding the outlook for the coming year it is not possible for me to foretell what the future has in store for us. Black clouds of war darken our western horizon—a war has been thrust on us by our enemies, and has been undertaken by the Empire for the protection of the rights of neutral and weaker states.

We are confident in the righteousness of our cause, and are confident in the unity of the Empire, European and Indian, to accord the fullest support to Government at the present time.

So far as India itself is concerned—never has the economic condition of the country as a whole been in a sounder state, or in a better position to meet a crisis. The country has enjoyed great prosperity in recent years, thanks to good corps, the high price of produce, spread of irrigation and railways, and the growth of industry.

We have been favoured with abundant rainfall, and the prospects for the growing crops are excellent. Balances in the Presidency Banks have never been so large. India is, therefore, in an excellent position to meet any crisis that may arise and there is, as far as I can see, no cause whatever for undue alarm.

SPECULATORS IN SOVEREIGNS.

Withdrawals from the banks have, however, recently been large. These have for the most part been organised by combination of shroffs and money lenders for the purposes of exchanging notes and currency into sovereigns, and retailing the latter at a profit to themselves. This is an unbearable state of affairs, and it has undoubtedly led to the feeling of uneasiness which prevails in the Bazaar. I cordially agree with the action of Government in stopping the issue of further gold from the Currency Department.

FINANCIAL STRINGENCY.

In order to obtain a comprehensive view of the financial history of the past twelve months, it appears to me to be necessary to go back to the early part of 1913, I have already referred to the great accumulation of Indian produce that took place at that time, owing to the reduced demand for it from the usual European markets. This, it will be remembered, led to somewhat severe stringency in the Money Market. Although the position improved at the end of the half year and rates of interest and discount fell to a normally low level, a feeling of considerable uneasiness existed during the monsoon months a year ago regarding the general financial situation. This feeling was intensified when discount rates began to rise at an earlier date than usual especially as it was known that the Jute Crop on the other side of India would require extra finance in view of the size of the crop and the high price of that commodity. In these circumstances a representation was made by the Chamber of Commerce to the Hon. Sir Wiliam Meyer, the Finance Member of the Government of India, suggesting that a portion of the Surplus Treasury Balances might be made available for trade purposes.

ACTION BY GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

That representation met with a quick response. Realising the necessity for action the Government of India anticipated the Royal Commission's report by a welcome departure in agreeing to lend to the Presidency Banks at one per cent. below Bank rate. This concession, though appreciated, was not, however, taken advantage of as the position changed materially with the partial failure of the late rains and the collapse of the Swadeshi banks.

FINANCIAL TROUBLES.

The financial storm had been gradually working up, which, as we all know, burst eventually with disastrous consequences.

It is not my intention to dwell on the causes which brought so many institutions to ruin, as no good purpose would be served by repeating them here. But I may, perhaps, be permitted to say that it was not from lack of ability or willingness on our part to assist financially the institutions which got into difficulties, that so many of them collapsed. Our own resources were strong enough to give assistance and in addition the Finance Minister, Sir Wm. Meyer, without waiting for the bank to apply for loans under the arrangement he had been instrumental in introducing, placed considerable extra deposits with the bank in the interests of the general situation. Our rate was reduced, as you may remember, from 6 per cent. to 5 per cent. on October 31st. This step was taken for the sole reason that we wished to do what we could to allay the uneasiness of the Money Market and to show that money was available if security was forthcoming.

I can say with full authority that whenever suitable security was available the bank was willing and ready to render every possible assistance, and as a matter of fact did so. We had also to think of the disturbance caused to business generally by the distrust which prevailed. Many of our business friends in the Shroffs bazaars in Bombay and up-country were severely hit by the sudden collapse of credit, and any mishandling of the situation there might have had serious results. We naturally supported them in their time of difficulty and much credit is due to those members of the community who stood by each other thoroughout the crisis.

I have now placed before you, Gentlemen, the chief features of the past year.

I will not attempt to deal with the Currency Commission's Report, the question of a State Bank or other matters, as I feel sure that you will agree with me that the present is not a time to do so.

I must, however, avail of this opportunity of expressing the appreciation of the mercantile community to the Government of India for their prompt action at the present time in affording trade the facility of remittance to London by Gold Bills.

Currency must not be made the sport or plaything of speculators, nor must it be tampered with for individual profit. The public would do well to remember that the rupee, not the sovereign, is the standard of the country. Government hold large and adequate reserves not only to maintain the gold value of the rupee (which they are actually doing by selling Gold Bills on London) but also to meet all calls on the Note Issue.

Here in Bombay, the Currency Office has to-day not less than Rs. 4,97,00,000 of actual rupees in hand. This is exclusive of the balances held in the Reserve Treasuries, and Sub-Treasuries. The position is financially sound, and the public in my opinion, need have no fear regarding the encashment of notes.

If there is one country in the world which is in a favoured position at the present time, that country, in my opinion, is India.

Self-contained, with ample food stuffs for her people, with ample stocks for her trade, with ample money for her requirements, and with the prospect of ample crops and prosperity, she can look forward confidently and resolutely to the struggle that has commenced, strong in her resources, strong in her defences, and strong in the loyalty and devotion of her people.

Mr. Tribhowandass Varjiwandass seconded the proposition, which was carried.

The retiring directors were then re-elected, and Khan Bahadur J. H. Dalal and Mr. Shapurji B. Billimoria were reappointed auditors on a remuneration of Rs. 1,500 each per cash audit.

After passing other formal resolutions, the meeting dispersed.

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THE FINEST TONIC WINE

Obtainable of all Chemists.

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M. T. MADON & CO., Abdul Rehman St.

D. C. OOMRIGAR & CO., Abdul Rehman St

LET INDIANS VOLUNTEER.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—**I shall esteem it a favour if you will publish my letter in your popular paper. As they have proposed to hold a public meeting at Calcutta to form volunteer corps to cooperate with the Government, and as the members of the Calcutta Bar have signed to offer their services for that purpose, why should Bombay not follow their example? I am sure that many hundreds of Hindu and Mussalman gentlemen will come forward to serve the Government. There are many thousands of Indians who are crack shots but who have been excluded from serving their mother country. I request the Government to forget the difference between Rama, the coloured, and John, the white, when big game is at stake. What we want is that India should be protected and it is an open secret that a few thousand Christian volunteers can never fulfil the object. I have been a volunteer in England and my name is still on the register of the National Reservists of the United Kingdom, and so I take the liberty of offering my services and money to the benevolent Government. Will others come forward?**

V. G. DESAI, M. B. (Lond.)

Bandra, August, 6th.

RISE OF PRICES IN BOMBAY.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—You are no doubt aware that owing to the war crisis, the prices of the necessities of life have gone very high already.

Would it not be prudent on the part of the benevolent British Government, kindly to see that the prices of food stuffs are not put up, at all as you will see this increment will tell very severely on the general public, and the hardships that would accrue can be better imagined than expressed? It would seem a pity that Indians who have lived peaceful lives for centuries should now be compelled to yield to the clamorous demands of the petty dealers at this momentous time, thus being detrimintal to the very existence of humanity.

I would add that the French Government has already stipulated and issued strict injunctions that the prices are not to go up. If the same thing is followed in India, and it is quite possible, I am sure, the poor people of India will consider it a boon and a blessing.

Cannot your able pen do something to minimise the hardship that will be caused to the poor, if the traders are made to corner the food-stuffs in the way they are doing?

I am hopeful any help that you may be able to render in this direction will be esteemed a great favour by so many of the poor Indians.—Yours, etc.,

INDIAN.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Is it not about time that the Municipal authorities, the Government, or a Vigilance Committee took some steps to prevent tradesmen from using the present unfortunate state of affairs, as a medium for enriching themselves, at the expense of their usual customers? Many of the latter have as much as they can do to make both ends meet at normal periods. They stand a chance of being absolutely crushed when famine prices are demanded, even at this very early stage of the war. Not one of these sordid money-grabbing individuals has had yet to pay one pice extra for his goods, which have advanced one, two, and in some cases, even three hundred per cent. The price of the present stocks should not be allowed to advance as it is impossible for them to have been affected by the war as yet. We expect to pay more for goods arriving in India say in a month's time, but the present increase in prices simply shows the tradesman at his very worst. Let him show his loyalty by assisting, not plundering his fellow man.—Yours, etc.,

Bombay, Aug. 6.

OBSERVER.

THE RUSH FOR GOLD.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Why is the Currency Office pandering to the greed of gain, so pitifully exhibited by those who are "rich enough" to know better? We have the spectacle of hundreds of men, with woebegone anxious faces, feverishly struggling to convert their notes into nothing else but Gold. As a matter of fact, gold is not Indian coinage, and the sensible way of keeping these money-hungry specimens of humanity from producing a state of panic amongst their less wealthy brethren, is to pay them in rupees only. Gold cannot be demanded. If there are not enough rupees, well, keep, the Mint going at double pressure, and there will be enough to supply all. The present procedure is absurd, and is calculated to lead to a situation when shopkeepers and tradesmen, will refuse even our ten rupee notes. It is also manifestly unfair, for only the very rich, i.e., a man with £10,000 to be accommodated when gold is refused for any less sum held by a poor man.—Yours, etc.,

FAIRPLAY.

THE DUTY OF EVERY TRUE CITIZEN

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The cloud that was at first no bigger than a man's hand is now looming large in the horizon and trying to spread its darkness to a greater extent. India is under the fostering care of the paternal British Government; but Indians, as one community of individuals deserve to rise equal to the occasion and discharge their deep sense of filial duty towards the kind and generous parents that have trained them and made them enjoy all the peaceful results of a prosperous Rama-Raj.

We must hope for the better, but be prepared for any odds. Prudence, too, necessitates a proper provision to be made for contingencies. Chiefs and Princes of Native States, Rajas and Maharajas will, come forward in larger numbers to supply their military strength for the internal defence of the country; and at the same time, Merchant-Princes of Bombay and other places in India deserve to contribute their mite in more ways than one. A well-known leading Mill-owner has suggested to me that since the enlistment of volunteers, has been commenced to a certain extent, it should be the foremost, duty of all enlightened Hindus to come forward even at the rate of one man to every ten or eight inmates of a family, and enlist themselves volunteers. This constitutes a real defence of the country and protection of the persons and properties of our countrymen. And now is the right time to show our, loyalty and faithful devotion to the British Government.—Yours, etc.,

S. S. MEHTA.

Aug., 6th 1914,

INDIANS AND THE WAR.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It it no longer a secret that Europe has at last flamed up into a Continental war. It has been deemed an inevitable fact that Great Britain will have to participate in this war. Great Britain is not a small kingdom. It is an Empire with vast foreign possessions. Imperial interests are therefore closely tied to the several interests of her foreign possessions. Realising this the Colonies have promised their co-operation. It is needless to say that British ascendancy has been the fountain of civilisation and along with the Colonies India has received a goodly share of her civilising influences. To-day the Colonists behave in the light of enlightened people. India forms the most important part of the Empire and as yet the public voice of this country has been silent. People are witnessing the commotion in Europe with distressed looks. But I think distress is not the way to win. India's interests are so closely connected with British interests that there should be unanimous support on the part of India to help Britain. Imperial Indian interests are concerned and the protection of British interests are so vital to India, that, at this moment, controversy in this country must end, and co-operation must begin. Mere professions of loyalty are futile. Action is needed. It it a surprise that the leaders of opinion in India have not yet come forward to proclaim the adhesion of India to Great Britain. H. E. the Viceroy has sent a message. But the people have done nothing.

Where Imperial interests are concerned individual interests should be pushed behind. That is true "Nationalism." That is the true spirit of a 'Nation.' If Indians claim to be a Nation—that is a united people—it is time now to prove it by unanimously pledging her Government popular support both in men and money. Let us prove our heartfelt support by action. We must prove that we regard the Imperial Concerns as ours, and we are prepared as fearlessly as Britain's other partners in the Imperial Crown to work side by side with Great Britian. Colour distinctions must vanish and prejudices must sink so as to enable the Imperial bark to float safely. In Britian's safety lies our safety. I hope those who read this will construe my humble words in their true spirit and I trust our popular leaders will acclaim with one voice the peoples co-operation.—Yours etc.

RAMRAI.

Bombay, August, 5th.

PARSIS AND THE WAR.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—When Europe is preparing for a war such as the world has never seen, and great issues are at stake, the hearts of the millions of India are turned to the Nation which has once again come forward as a champion of the weak and the oppressed. In the universal gloom the one bright feature that has stood out prominently is the splendid patriotism of all the countries that owe allegiance to the British throne. Proofs of this attachment and loyalty have been furnished in abundance by India among other countries during the last few days. There is no doubt that the people of this country are prepared to fight to the last man and the last rupee for the honour and glory of the Empire. It is time that the Parsis came forward to show in a practical form the patriotism with which they are undoubtedly animated. May I suggest therefore, that immediate steps be taken to raise a Parsi Volunteer Corps in Bombay. There are hundreds among the community ready to come forward, if such a movement was started. Such a corps would be of service in a variety of ways and would be a source of gratification to the community as well as strength to the Government.—Yours, etc.

B. D. JEEJIBHOY.

Malabar Hill,
Bombay, Aug. 6.

ORDER TO WITHHOLD GOLD SOVEREIGNS

(Associated Press.)

NAGPUR, Aug. 6.

The Market has become dull. It is understood that under telegraphic instruction from Comptroller General orders have been issued to all treasuries in the Central Provinces to withhold gold sovereigns from circulation in ordinary transactions until further orders.

RISE IN PRICES OF IMPORTED PROVISIONS.

GOVERNMENT ASKED TO TAKE ACTION.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, Aug. 6.

Considerable rise in prices of necessaries of life is the subject of universal comment in Rangoon and attention of the Government is being drawn to it. In addition to the rise by 25 per cent. in the prices of imported provisions the bazar prices have also gone up even higher in the case of sugar, Burma cheroots and other commodities. Though supplies are quite good the rise is entirely due to artificial inflation of prices for the sake of making extra profit and the Government is being asked to take action in the matter.

DETENTION OF SHIPS.

ENGLISH MAIL STEAMER NOT TO SAIL.

(Associated Press.)

KARACHI, Aug. 6.

No ships are allowed to leave Karachi harbour and the weekly English mail steamer will consequently not sail from here this evening.

MILITARY OFFICERS IN KASHMIR.

URGENT CALL MAY CAUSE CONGESTION.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 6.

A Kashmir correspondent writes:—It is estimated there are about 1,500 military officers in Kashmir and if they all get orders to go down at once to rejoin their units congestion on the road will be something incredible. It can be managed easily and quickly enough if they can be got into a file, but hopeless if they are all rushing for exit at once.

When other remedies fail to cure that headache, here's the cure. Stearns' Headache Cure, headache gone in a few

A SHORT AND SHARP STRUGGLE.

ASTROLOGER'S FORECAST OF THE WAR.

Professor Leon Kendal, the renowned Occult Scientist now in Bombay, sends us an astrological calculation regarding the combatants in the titanic struggle now in progress, the duration of the War, and what is likely to be the final result. It is as follows:—

The ruling planetary aspects are not indicative of any protracted or long-drawn out struggle.

Germany's place in the horoscope will bring her initial successes, which will not be of prime importance, and, as in the judgment given in my forecast for the year in January last, her internal economic condition will cause her the gravest concern, and put a brake somewhat on her adventurous raid. She will be hampered soon by uprisings amongst her own people, and the situation is as critical for her in this respect, as from exterior influences. These threaten to endanger the monarchy to a perilous degree and finally to overthrow it. The conditions ruling the horoscope of her emperor are malefic in the extreme, and it is an ill-starred conjunction that influences now for him and the continuance of his country under monarchical sway. The conditions ruling for martial enterprises are most favorable for Russia, but not so for France—the two nations primarily opposed to Germany. The French arms are likely to suffer serious reverses during August and the early days of September, but her stars are in the ascendent from the middle part of the latter month, and continue so during the period that the conflict is likely to endure.

Austria is menaced on all sides—the planetary conjunction are in evil aspect, and her potentiality in European political affairs will be eclipsed.

Italy will gain through the clash of arms—in material advantages if not in universal prestige.

To come to England: If this is not what might be ambiguously styled by some people the psychological moment for her to strike, it is at least a most propitious planetary combination that rules her destiny now. The aspects entour her in significant houses of the horoscope with friendly influences and these will be ranged on her side, and from quarters regarded hitherto as being at least diplomatically hostile. What is most apparent is, that setting aside any support she is likely to receive from natural partners, is the gravitation that ensues toward her from peoples to whom she is unattached. This will occur when she has demonstrated her own prowess and has broken the enemy—which she will do. England will maintain her greatness, and add considerably to her dignity, prestige and honour.

In India: This country is not likely to feel any grievous effects from any direction and an abnormal condition here will be artificial and forced, and therefore preventible, rather than the direct result of the war.

There will be a new delimitation of the geographical boundaries of continental Europe favourable to France and Russia. Germany will lose national territory, and the situation in a little while will restore the banner of France to Alsace-Lorraine. Austria's planetary position is sadly ominous, and as shown above she will emerge from the struggle maimed and decrepit. The Defeat of the Germanic Combination is predestined and inevitable. With the sun's exit from Libra and entry into Scorpio (third week of October) comes the period most favourably aspected for the proclamations of peace, and these will be promulgated as abruptly and swiftly as the declaration of war.

PATIALA STATE PROSECUTION.

A PROSCRIBED PAMPHLET.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Aug. 6.

Wazirchand, a Lahore bookseller, is charged with having issued a second edition of the publication "Khalsa Panth Ki Haqiqat" (Truth about Khalsa Panth) which is subject of a State prosecution under Section 153 A of the Penal Code in Patiala. The accused was placed in police custody; on application for bail being made the District Magistrate has ordered him to be released on bail of Rs. 20,000.

One Niranjan Das who was charged with having sold the book is released on a bail of Rs. 200.

CREDIT BANK CASE.

TRIAL OF JAFFER AND MISTRY.

ARANHA'S EVIDENCE.

"WINDOW DRESSING"

The trial of Jaffer Joosab, late Manager of the Credit Bank and N. R. Mistry, auditor of the same Bank, who are charged with having prepared false balance sheets and having abetted certain directors in committing criminal breach of trust, was resumed on Thursday morning before Mr. Justice Hayward and a special jury.

The Hon. Mr. Jardine with Mr. Nicholson, appeared to prosecute on behalf of the Crown.

Mr. R. J. Mody defended the first accused.

Mr. F. S. Talyarkhan with Mr. H. A. Vakil, defended the second accused.

The examination-in-chief of Mr. Aranha, late accountant of the Credit Bank, was continued.

He said that there was some conversation between him and Jaffer Joosab about the preparation of a balance sheet. Jaffer told him that it was a practice at the All India Insurance Co., that the auditor drew up the balance sheet and if the witness would gave Mistry the figures, Mistry would draw up a balance sheet accordingly. All the returns had come in before the 4th of January, 1911. Witness sorted them and prepared them for a balance sheet. The above conversation with Jaffer took place before the returns had come in. The profit and loss of the returns was carried to the profit and loss account in the Bank books and they were all entered as on the 31st of December, 1910. The return of profit and loss from the branches came in as losses. Jaffer did know that they were entered as losses in the account books. Jaffer asked witness why he had entered them as losses. Witness said that they were entered in the usual routine. Jaffer further told witness that he ought to ask Mistry before entering these as losses. Then there was some discussion between witness and Jaffer who told witness to obey him. Jaffer said that he would consult the Manager of the Specie Bank as to how this should be done. Mistry then came to the Credit Bank and Mr. Harshadrai and Mistry went to the Specie Bank and returned in half an hour. Both then went into Jaffer's room and Jaffer then told witness that what he had done was wrong, and this Jaffer had ascertained from the Indian Specie Bank. Jaffer then told witness that he would depute Harshadrai and himself to go to Mistry and prepare a balance sheet.

CREDIT OF RS. 8,000.

Except writing those headings and the names of the branches, witness had nothing to do with the casting of the papers before the preparation of the balance sheet. On the 29th of December, 1910, witness got Rs. 4,000 cash from Jaffer. Jaffer gave him a slip, with the particulars written on it as to in whose account it should be credited. Witness after following the instructions on the slip, returned it to Jaffer. That slip was called for in the Police Court, but was not produced there. Witness made out vouchers from that slip and those were the cash slips (Mr. Jardine produced the cash-slips which witness was shown, he identified them as the same cash-slips). Jaffer at that time did not tell him why he wanted witness to do this. On the 30th December, witness again got a slip for Rs. 4,000 from Jaffer and as was done with the last slip, witness credited it to the account as directed on the slip, made vouchers and prepared cash-slips. Witness had prepared a statement showing the effect of these different payments on the different accounts. Witness's travelling expenses up to 31st December were Rs. 448-10-0. Witness had gone to Hyderabad, Surat and other places and the expenses were in respect of visits. The visit to Surat was for the purpose of opening a branch. The visits to Hyderabad were made after the branch was opened. Jaffer gave an explanation to witness when Rice came in, as to why Jaffer wanted witness to credit Rs. 8,000 as directed by him.

RICE'S OBJECTIONS.

Rice told witness that he was not satisfied with witness's explanation. Witness said that he would ask Jaffer. Jaffer told witness that these were moneys recovered from certain parties. Jaffer did not name the parties. Rice was not satisfied with the above explanation. A further explanation was given on the 6th of January. Jaffer then said that he (Jaffer) himself had paid the money and there was an understanding with the directors. Rice was again not satisfied. Jaffer was called and he gave the same explanation which he gave to witness. Under the instructions of Jaffer a sum of Rs. 11,637-13-6 was entered as on the 30th of December. Witness prepared vouchers for the above. Jaffer gave those instructions when Mistry was present. The effect of that was to clear off the whole of the adjusting account. On the 12th of December, a sum of Rs. 2,176-1-0 was transferred from the adjusting account to preliminary expenses account, under the instructions of Jaffer Joosab. When Mistry was auditing he wrote on this voucher, "give details here." On the 30th December, a sum of Rs. 11,637-13-6 was credited to the suspense account. From there the sum was taken to the preliminary account and all this was done under the instructions of Jaffer. In the miscellaneous charges account, a sum of Rs. 637-13-6 was debited. (Witness was shown the Fixed Loan account of Hassan Brothers). He said that a sum of Rs. 11,000 was entered in that account as lent on demand pronote. All these instructions were given to him by Jaffer at one and the same time. Mistry was present at this time and he did not say anything at that time. Witness was shown a promissary note by Hassan Brothers at the time he made the voucher. At the time of auditing Rice took an objection to the item of Rs. 11,000 which was transferred from the adjusting account. Witness explained what he had done but Rice was not satisfied, Rice asked for an explanation and witness said that he knew nothing more than that there was a pronote. Witness inquired from the manager and Jaffer explained that Hassan brothers were acting as guarantee brokers and they were liable to make good this sum of Rs. 11,000. Neither Mistry nor Rice seemed to be satisfied with this explanation. Rice said that he would take a note, but Hassan brothers ought to pay. There was a charge for Rs. 11,000 by Hassan brothers and the money was brought. On the 31st of December, 1910, a sum of Rs. 5,000 was credited to the profit and loss account and debited to the adjusting account under Jaffer's instructions. From there it was transferred to the account of Nurmahomed & Co., It was debited to Nurmahomed's account on 31st December. Witness issued vouchers which he was shown. A letter was produced from Nur Mahomed, brother of Jaffer Joosub, saying that he was guaranteeing the loss to the extent of Rs. 5,000. The condition of Nurmahomed's account previous to this was a debit of Rs. 20,000 and odd. Rice at the time of auditing raised an objection. Jaffer himself produced Nurmahomed's letter. Mistry was present then and Rice was satisfied with the letter. Mistry also saw the letter and raised no objection, On 31st December a sum of Rs. 2,000 was credited to the profit and loss account and debited the suspense account under the instructions of Jaffer. From there it was transferred to the account of Jaffer Joosub on the 31st of December (i.e. the same day). Vouchers were made out and initialled by him according to the transactions. All these instructions were given at one and the same time by Jaffer to witness. Witness did not recollect what explanation Jaffer gave. Harshadrai was present at the time Jaffer gave him instructions.

BALANCE SHEET INFLATED.

The balance sheet of 31st December, 1910 was inflated. There were window dressing items to the extent of five lacs of rupees. They were loans paid in December or just before that and were payable just after the beginning of New year. Between 7th December and 31st of December, there were five lacs of rupees mentioned as lent on fixed loan account and between certain dates in January, these loans were mentioned as repaid.

Mr. Talyarkhan raised an objection to Mr. Jardine's going in these loan accounts. He said that the only question against his client was with regard to preparing a false balance sheet and in referring to the above items Mr. Jardine went beyond the scope of the inquiry.

Mr. Jardine submitted that these items were relevant as regards Jaffer only. He might assure his learned friend that he would not use them as against Mistry.

Mr. Justice Hayward:—When was Mistry appointed.

Witness:—After the statutory meeting.

Continuing witness said that both Rice and Mistry were auditors. Rice began his audit from the 4th of January. On the 30th of December, Mistry came and after asking the staff to be ready went away. He came again on the 3rd January. Mistry went over the loan account, current account and other ordinary accounts. He did not go into the share account; Rice went into that account. To start with Mistry and Rice were auditing separately. When Rice came on 4th January Mistry said that he had finished. On the 5th and 6th January, there was a dispute about the items of Rs. 11,000, Rs. 5,000, Rs. 2,000. Rice said that he would report to the shareholders, Mistry said that in this stage of the infancy of the Bank, it would be detrimental to the interests of the Bank to report it to the shareholders. Witness was shown the report made by Rice on the 7th January, 1911. Rice himself showed it to the witness. The effect of that report was that there were certain items of Rs. 11,000, Rs. 5,000, etc., which were not properly accounted for and which Mistry and Rice waned to show to the shareholders. There was a board meeting on the 7th January. Mistry and Rice and Jaffer were present there. Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin presided at that meeting. When witness went to the meeting, Mr. Kazi asked witness what explanation he had to give about Rs. 11,000. Witness told Mr. Kazi what he had told to Rice. Subsequently he was called again and Mr. Kazi told witness that they had discussed all these things at the meeting and the balance sheet was ready and witness's signature was required at the bottom of the balance sheet as all the banks required the signature of the accountant. Witness then signed the balance sheet. Above his signature, Mistry, Rice and others had signed.

REVENUE EARNING STAGE.

Witness was shown Hassan brothers' account. The account of Hassan Brothers began on 30th December, 1910, and closed on 30th June, 1911. It opened with a credit of Rs. 200. On the 4th of January there was a debit item of Rs. 75,000 in Hassan Brothers' name. That was one of the window dressing iems witness referred to above. On the 15th of April, the Bank discounted a local bill for Rs. 10,000 and received by way of discount a sum of Rs. 187-6-4.

Mr. Jardine said that this was meant to show that the revenue earning stage was arrived at.

The first revenue received was this item which he stated above. After the shareholders' meeting on the 1st Feb., 1911, a dividend was paid to the share-holders. The total amount paid as dividend was Rs. 13,537-14-9.

The amount of Rs. 8,978-10-1 was paid in cash. The amount of Rs. 3,056-6-4 was not paid in cash to other shareholders, but it must have been credited to shareholders' loan account. Those were loans against their shares.

In his cross-examination by Mr. Mody for the first accused, witness said that he had asked for the Court's protection under Section 132, of the Evidence Act, because he was once an accused in this case. Jaffer must have known that there was a loss because he was looking at everything. Jaffer was going to the cashier, going to the witness and inspecting all vouchers. Witness wanted the sum of Rs 11,000 and odd to remain in the profit [illegible] loss account, but Jaffer said that it m[illegible] th[illegible]g account. When witness refused to do so Jaffer told witness to do what he ordered him to do. Witness did not say this with a view to prejudice the accused. Jaffer never sat by witness; but whatever he did, he did under Jaffer's instructions. The statement was ready by the end of December. After it was prepared, witness did not go through it. Another clerk went through it. Witness took the figures as correct, without going through it. If the manager of the Bank came and inquired from time to time about the state of the Bank there was nothing unusual in it.

The consultation between Mistry and Jaffer with regard to this sum was of vital importance to the Bank. Witness was present at all these conversations. Witness was appointed as accountant by Jaffer and Mr. Barnes. Jaffer gave him a letter and he applied for the post of assistant accountant. Witness had been introduced to Jaffer by a friend, Joseph Benny, who was under Jaffer in the All India Insurance Co. Witness's expenses were upto Rs. 50 per month. His salary was Rs. 125 per month. Witness speculated in Government Paper in 1912 or 1913. He had no agreement with the Bank. Witness insisted on saying that he was introduced to Jaffer by Benny. Witness had a power-of-attorney from the Bank, signed by the directors.

Mr. Modi put in the power-of-attorney, and he said that he put it in to show that Aranha was a responsible officer of the Bank.

Witness said that the power-of-attorney was given to him on 4th October, 1910. The other Banks would not recognise witnesses' signature jointly with the manager on cheques; hence he had that power-of-attorney in order that he might be able to sign cheques on behalf of the Bank.

Mr. Modi read the power of attorney to show that witness had been granted much wider powers than he had stated.

Witness said that the returns of the branches were all in by the 3rd or 4th of January. He was simply relying on his memory for this statement. Jaffer was looking into every letter that came in and that's why Jaffer knew about the losses.

"WINDOW DRESSING."

He was not aware that window-dressing was being practised in almost all the banks.

Mr. Modi put it to witness that Jaffer did not draw any salary till January 1912. Witness said he did draw his salary from January 1911, to June 1911, and this money was refunded as there was some dispute between the auditors. Nothing went out of the Bank. Continuing the witness said he was not under any obligation to give evidence as the prosecution would desire.

Cross-examined by Mr. Talyarkhan, witness said that he would not be able to work out the amount of the gross earnings of the Bank.

Jaffer had drawn his salary in a lump sum of Rs. 6,000 on the 29th of June, 1911, and it was refunded the next day. After that he drew no salary till January, 1912.

Witness did not know that he was doing anything wrong, when he made those entries in question. He was told and explained that it was the right thing to do and he was convinced. He was there in the Bank till the crash came. Mistry was consulted when there was any difficulty and he used to advise. There was no dispute between him and the manager as to these entries.

As to Rs. 11,345 it represented the expenses after deducting the earnings of the Bank. The Bank incurred heavy expenses for founding the Bank and also expenses were incurred in opening the branches.

The preliminary expenses upto 30th June, 1910, were 12,551-5-6. This figure was from preliminary expenses account. When he arrived at the figure Rs. 11,345 he did not wish to put it in the preliminary account. He only thought that they might be treated as preliminaries and he told Jager about it. At that time he believed that it was preliminary expenses. He did not believe it to be so now—not the whole of it.

The witness was then shown a statement of accounts headed "preliminary-expenses account" prepared by Mistry. Witness said that all the items were correctly stated. The total was Rs. 45,000. He was not in a position to say whether they were preliminary expenses or not.

Mr. Talyarkhan said that this did not purport to be a reproduction of the preliminary expense account as it appeared in the bank's books except, as regards Rs. 1,000.

Witness said he had not considered how much expenses mentioned in the book should be considered as preliminary expenses.

Mr. Rice used to send his clerk. Mistry's clerk also used to come and they did the work ordinarily done by clerks.

Harshadrai was under witness and ordinarily he would do what he asked him to do.

There was nothing wrong with the accounts as he had kept them. The branches used to send weekly returns showing not the profit and loss but only the transactions gone through. According to a system adopted latterly it would also show the expenditure. Then casting-papers would be prepared containing a profit and loss account of branches and also the balance sheet and all would be put before the auditors. And if the auditors found any difficulty they would go to the officials. This practice was not followed in the Credit Bank.

The Court then rose for the day.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR FRIDAY, THE 7TH OF AUGUST, 1914.

Before The Hon. Sir Dinsha D. Davar.

In the Division Court No. 40.

For Dismissal.

711-03—Little and Co, H H The Gaikwar of Baroda v The B B and C I Ry Co, Crawford B and Co.

For Consent Decree.

818-14—Daph F and D, Hari Narayen Apte and ors v Bhowanishanker Atmaram Rele, In person.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

187-13 Dastur and Co Ratanlal Choonilal Pannalal v. The Municipal Comr. for the Co., of Bombay Crawford B & Co. not to be called on till $1-7-14.

775—13 Crawford B & Co The Trustees of the Improvement of the City of Bombay v. Ratanlal Choonilal Panalal Dastur and Co Crawford B and Co. not to be called on till $1-7-14.

1056-13—Captain and V, Gomtibai Vallabhdas v Hirji a firm and ors, Shroff W and D, Part heard, 3-8-14.

O S 620-13—Unwalla P and P, Jijibhai Sorabji Dubash and anr v The Hon'ble The Advocate-General of Bombay and ors, Dastur and Co, Wadia G and Co, Khumbatta and Co, Unwalla P and P, Ardeshir HD and Co, Part heard, 28-3-14.

961—13 Edgelow G W & Co Mulji Cursondas v. Madhowji Thakersey & Co a firm Payne & Co not to be called on till $0-1-14.

437—14 Little and Co The India Specie Bank Limited in Liquidation v. Keshrichand Rupchand Edgelow G W & Co.

1029—13 Tyabji D & Co The Advocate General of Bombay v. Benkuverbai & ors Madhojee K & C Mirza M & M.

872—14 Ardeshir H D & Co Haji Ebrahim Haji Ismail v. Mahomed Haji Ismail Mans H M & Co.

449-12 Payne & Co Dady Nasserwanji Dady & ors v. Heerji Ardeshir Dady & ors Patel & Es. Dastur & Co.

507-14—Khunderao L & M Khumaji Guyaji & Co a firm v. Dayabhai Chotalal & ors C P D'Cunha.

1180-13—Wadia G and Co, Sakhinabai widow v Bai Kazbai widow and ors, Shroff D and D.

371-14 Jehangir M & S Bachibai widow v. Goolam Hoosein Cassam Visram & anr Pestonji R K & Co Jehangir S M & H

579-14—Edgelow, G. W. and Co., Harivallabhdas Bachardas and anr. v. Manohor Virji and anr., Ardeshir H. D. & Co., Edgelow, G. W. and Co.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Macleod.

In the Division Court No. 43.

For Decree Absolute.

125-13—Mulla and Mulla, Haji Gani Haji Usman Abba and ors, Mulla and Mulla.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

1045-12—Jehangir S M and H, Bayabai Sakalkar and ors v Haridas Ranchordas and ors, Edgelow G W and Co, Dastur and Co, Madhowji K and C.

943-11—Judah and S, Elijah Ambaram v Chimanlal Manecklal and anr, Amin and D.

786-13—Shroff D and D, The Jivanji Press Mfg Co Ltd v Purshotam Nanji and anr, Manecklal and Co, Payne and Co.

983-13—Bhai K and G, Saroopchand Parshotamdas v Talackchand Harnath, Motichand and D.

720-13—Ardeshir H D and Co, Bhagubai widow v Kashibai widow and ors, Matubhai J and M, Un. P and P, Manch and N, Vachha and Co.

16-18—Vachha and Co, Voopalla and Co Ramattingam v Meerharla Ramanna and ors, Ragh N and Co, Vachha and Co.

524-13—Payne and Co, Vallibhai Fatabhai a firm v Hyderalli Sullemanji and ors, Hiralal and Co.

S C C 549/19884-13—Matubhai J and M, Sir John Hatt Noble Graham Bart and ors v Eliji Oomersey and ors, Patell and Ez.

1159-13—Kharas and Pandya, Surajmall Krishna and anr v Motibai Nusserwanji Haiwai and anr, Khambatta and Co.

529-13—Little and Co, Shivshankar Ramchandra v Bai Dhankorebai widow, Dastur and Co.

1169-13—In person, Balaram Sakharam Gawaid and ors v Raghunath Allooji Gowand and ors.

829-13—Jam K and D, Narayen Genuji Borve and ors v Balaji Genuji Barve, Sabnis and G.

782-13—Payne and Co, The Bombay and Hajaz Steam Navigation Co of India Ltd (in Liquidation) v Abdeally Kaderbhoy Bick M R and Co.

946-13—Pest R K and Co, Sulleman Abdul Wahed and ors v Abdul Razak bin Rahimtulla, Mehta D and L.

523-13—Khund L and M, Raghunandan Vinayek Kirtiker v Janardhan Balkrishna Raput, Unwalla P and P.

985-13—Bachha and Co, Pallonji Jamsetji Limboowalla v Bomanji Edalji Soonawalla and ors, Unwalla P and P.

815-13—Payne and Co, Vallibai widow v Lakhmidas Bhanji and ors, Mulla & Mulla, Little and Co.

1148-13—Captain and V, Dhanjibhoy Bomonji v Hari Luxuman Patel and anr, Nanu H and Co.

318-13—Mehta D and L, Rawji Moorarji v Goculdas Jairam, Jehangir M and S.

1316-12—Motichand and D, Ramgopal Juggonnath a firm v Sankalchand Amthalal and ors, Jam R and D, Amin and D.

1142-13—In person, Kachradas Khimchand v Tullockchand Nemraj a firm and ors, Mulla and Mulla.

518-13—Mulla and Mulla, Abdul Kadar Fatehbhoy v Bai Kulsumbibi, Tyabji D and Co.

877-13—Mans H M and Co, Ahmed Ayeh Noor Mahomed and ors v Ebrahim Haji Cassum and ors, Mans H M and Co, Mulla and Mulla.

73-14—Mans H M and Co, Haji Oomer Manek v Keshav Raghoo, Smetham B and Co.

LADY NELSON'S PAPERS.

NEW LIGHT ON THE GREAT ADMIRAL

The collection of Nelson autograph letters and documents sold at Christie's (during Mail week), surpasses in historical importance and personal interest any that has ever been offered to the public, says the "Pall Mall Gazette."

After lying dormant for a century the Lady Nelson Papers recently came to light in their entirety, and all were included in the sale. They number two hundred and thirty-two autograph letters, consisting of about five hundred and fifty quarto and folio pages, addressed to his wife, dating from before their marriage to the time of their separation, namely, from August 19, 1785, to November 6, 1800; as well as various documents, which include Lord Nelson's journals of the sieges of Bastia and Calvi, his account of the Battle of St. Vincent, his letters to and from his father and brother, and letters to Lady Nelson by various relations. The Papers throw a new light on the life of the great Admiral, and they will probably be made the basis for a new work. They completely dispel one hitherto prevalent notion—that Nelson did not marry for love; also the idea that Lady Nelson made no effort to recover her husband's affections.

FIRST LOVE LETTERS.

In the first letter he addresses her as "My Dear Mrs. Nisbet," and goes on to write:—

Most sincerely do I love you, and I trust that my affection is not only founded upon the principle of reason, but also upon the basis of mutual attachment; indeed, my charming Funsy, did I possess a million, my greatest pride and pleasure would be to share it with you.

INVESTITURE AT DATIA

RESTORED TO THE GADDI.

(From a Correspondent.)

Under the orders of the Government of India, His Highness Maharaja Lokendra Govind Singh Bahadur returned to Datia on the 31st July. The special carrying His Highness, his companion, Captain Tyndall and staff, steamed in at 4-3/ p.m. and His Highness was met at the station by Colonel Pritchard the Political Agent, Mr. Bomford, the Settlement Officer, Dewan Bahadur T. Chaju Rao, the Minister and all the Sirdars and Officers of the State.

On the 1st August, His Highness accompanied by his Dewan and other Sirdars and Officers paid the formal visit to the Political Agent, who returned it at 12 noon. After the salute was fired, the Political Agent rose to deliver the Kharita of Government to His Highness in the course of which he said:—

Your Highness Maharaja Govind Singh, Sirdars and Gentlemen,—His Excellency the Viceroy has been graciously pleased to restore to Your Highness under certain conditions which have been carefully recorded and explained to, and willingly accepted by you, the authority and powers of a Ruling Chief. The Superintendency of the State therefore ceases from this day, and I formerly place Your Highness in charge of your State subject to those conditions to which I have already alluded.

I would add that I am sure Your Highness will appreciate and be guided by the kind and weighty words of sympathy and advice conveyed to you in the Kharita.

You will, I know, bear in mind that a good Ruling Chief is as much the servant as the ruler of his people, and that to achieve the humble and selfless service of the Infinite, he must be guided in all his actions by the Golden Rule do unto others as you, would they do to you."

MAHARAJA'S REPLY.

On the Political Agent's taking his seat His Highness replied. In the course of his speech the Maharaja said:—

Owing to my undoubted failure in the administration and good Government of my State, I was deprived of my Ruling powers in November 1911, and although it was with a heavy heart that I had to leave Datia for a trip outside India, I had firm conviction and unshaken confidence in the order of the Supreme Government to the effect that no permanent abrogation of my powers was intended and that if I by my own actions proved myself worthy of the Government's confidence, I may hope for the best and for the restoration of the Gaddi of my ancestors to me again.

The proverb "to err is human, to forgive is Devine" has been too true in my case I erred and have been forgiven not only forgiven but the Parental Government have been pleased to give me every assistance in my endeavous to fit myself for the responsible and sacred duties of the Ruler of Datia State and words fails me in expressing my deep and most sincere gratitude to His Excellency, the kind, beloved, and most popular Viceroy for restoring to me the authority and powers of a Ruling Chief. I must not fail to say whatever my faults and failings may have been, I have never wavered much less digressed from my duty and loyalty to the Supreme Government and will consider myself most happy if ever an occasion arises in which I am able to give my personal services, to, and place the full resources of my State at the disposal of that Government.

Gentlemen, you have heard that the Government is restoring to me the Ruling powers under certain restrictions I hail with great pleasure this decision since I have a chance of proving by real actions and not by mere words my fitness for the responsible task which is now being entrusted to me and as the saying is that "the harder the test the better the result for a successful candidate. I shall spare no pain in seeing reforms and improvements in progress carried through, and will try to emulate the noble example of our popular Political Agent, in carrying on the administration of the State, guided by the advice of my friend Captain Tyndall, who has all along been a real friend, both in word and deed, and by that of the experienced Dewan Bahadur Pandit T. Chaju Ram whose services have been so kindly secured in the interests of my State.

The usual Peshkash was then presented to the Political Agent and after the distribution of "attar" and "pan" the Political Agent took his departure under the usual salute.

AN EXTRAORDINARY HOAX AT MEERUT.

A Meerut correspondent writes as follows under date July 26:—Early yesterday morning the native population of both cantonments and city were electrified into action by a rumour to the effect that a large serpent with two heads was racing round in a circle on a field situated midway between Meerut proper and the Bhola Water and Canal Works, or about five miles distant; that its path was marked by the scorching up of the grass; and that at intervals it was emitting fire and smoke. This resulted in hundreds rushing to view the phenomenon. Later came the added rumour that the alleged serpent was throwing up with its two mouths (alternately, I suppose) a large and brilliant ruby; that the night previous this ruby lit up the whole field each time it was thrown up, somewhat after the fashion of crimson lightning; and that a Bengali girl-saint from Calcutta was coming post haste to Meerut to subdue this wonder and capture the jewel, ordinary mortals not being able to approach it. This second rumour swelled the exodus from Meerut proper to the scene from hundreds to thousands. Needless to say, not one of them viewed this miracle. Late in the afternoon they were seen returning on "shank's mare," ekkas, tongas, and gharries disappointed. The ekka, tonga, and gharrywallas must have feasted well last night, as I am told they netted in a few hours over a week's earnings.

There are numerous pre-marital letters in this strain between 1785 and 1787, mostly written on board the Boreas.

Nelson was married to Mrs. Nisbet on March 11, 1787, returned to England the same year, and later retired on half-pay. There are no further letters till 1793, when Nelson was again at sea.

One of the most interesting of the latter series is the first letter written with his left hand, after he lost his right arm in the storming of Santa Cruz. The handwriting is shaky, but quite legible.

Among the other documents is Nelson's first will after his marriage, in which everything is left to his wife, signed Horatio Nelson in two places.

Haji Hafix Fakhruddin a well-known iron merchant of Cawnpore, who was prosecuted before the Joint Magistrate, for giving false information to the District Judge of Cawnpore, regarding the disposal of certain property, which was alleged to belong to the Rolling Mills Company, Limited, has been acquitted. Fakhruddin was the proprietor of the East Indian Foundry and a director of the East Indian Rolling Mills Company, Limited, but was some time ago adjudicated an insolvent by the District Judge of Cawnpore.

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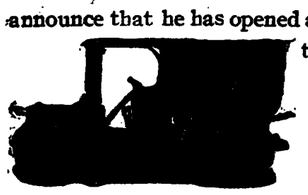

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WHY ARE WOMEN SO CATTY AND SPITEFUL?

THEY PROFESS TO WANT TO RIGHT WRONGS.

"Oh, but women really are not the least little bit in the world catty—at least, not the nice ones!" a charming woman anxious to indicate her sex, exclaimed.

Then, almost in the same breath, she went on. "You don't really admire Ethel, do you? She is simply a mass of paint and powder."

The man smiled, and the speaker, who knew in her heart of hearts that the beauty of Ethel's complexion was entirely due to nature, had the grace to blush.

It really is extraordinary the fascinating that "cattiness" has at times for even the best of women. They simply cannot resist inflicting little surface scratches on their dearest friends. In fact they seem to make a sort of duty of it, and call it "speaking for your good, dear," and so on.

The thing that is obvious to on-lookers but which curiously enough, never seems to strike them, is that the other women they so charitably land self-sacrificingly try to correct, are usually better looking, better dressed more prosperous and more popular with men than they are themselves.

The nice woman, who is in the main goodhearted, contents herself with little feline amenities like the following:—

"What a lovely colour your hair is, dear. What do you do to it? Brush it; is that all?" with the accent on the "all." Or to the wearer of an exquisitely simple, but obviously costly, gown: "What a sweet little frock. Was it run up at home?"

"How nice that you can afford a car. I have to content myself with an occasional taxicab." This because she suspects her friend is living beyond her means.

Again, to an unfortunate girl with a very small dress allowance, who, after much planning and thought, has achieved what she fondly believes to be a becoming colour scheme:

"I like your dress, dear; it's charming; but I always think that particular combination of colours most trying, don't you? One has to be so good looking to stand it." And, to a girl who is very popular with the opposite sex: "It's a pity Mary, darling—I know you won't mind my saying it—that you make yourself so conspicious with men," so taking all pleasure out of a very harmless flirtation in which poor Mary has been indulging.

Or, "Millie, you must not think Jack is in earnest; he is an appalling flirt."! Here, for once, the scratched one got her own back, for Millie happened to be engaged to Jack, and shortly after married him.

Marrying and giving in marriage seems to rouse an immense amount of venom in feminine breasts. A bride of little or no charm remarked to a bridesmaid—a very pretty girl—as soon almost as the register was signed: "I'll try and find you a husband, Ruth, as soon as possible." This because she had discovered that Ruth had refused her bridegroom more than once.

One of the worst crimes a woman can commit against another woman is to get engaged to her son or brother. It doesn't matter how friendly they may have been before the scathing remarks are none the less deadly. Indeed if scathing remarks and scratches could kill, very few engaged girls would live to wear their bridal veils.

"Another new hat, Dorothy," to the unfortunate girl who has tried to do her fiancee credit, "Dick will have to double his income if he is going to make both ends meet when he marries you!"

"You really should look after Muriel better, Tom. I saw her dining at the Savoy with such a smart man the other night," quite omitting to mention the fact that Muriel was with a party obviously composed of relations.

But though the nice woman may sting and wound, her scratches are perfectly innocuous compared with the vicious stabs inflicted by the jealous, malicious woman which often leave scars for life.

A girl quite unwittingly offended another woman who bided her time. The girl was engaged to be married, and suddenly the engagement had to be broken off under most painful circumstances.

The other woman at once sent photographs of the unfortunate girl to half a dozen papers announcing the marriage was to take place on such and such a date!

This is hard to beat, and the woman who took revenge on a pretty girl who was voyaging alone to Australia by telling all the women on board it was no good their trying to be kind to Miss Smith, as she only cared for men's society, though bad enough, was an angel of light compared to the other.

After all, why are women catty? They profess to want to right all the wrongs in the world, and then go and deliberately defeat their own ends by scratching each other. It is difficult to realise what gratification they can derive from inflicting pain on each other. Apparently there is some, or presumably they wouldn't do it.—"Daily Mirror."

SIR ALI IMAM'S VISIT TO BOMBAY ABANDONED.

The dinner in honour of the Hon. Sir Ali Imam, K.C.S.I., which was to have been given at the Taj Mahal Hotel on Saturday by Mr. A. M. Jeewanjee, has been cancelled on account of a telegraphic message received here to the effect that Sir Ali Imam, on account of the acute crisis has abandoned his Bombay visit, and has returned unexpectedly to Simla from Bankipore.

VIVISECTION.

MR. S. COLERIDGE'S REPLY TO LORD LAMINGTON.

Mr. Stephen Coleridge in a letter to the press writes:—Lord Lamington has made his first speech to the Research Defence Society as its new president. His defence of vivisection was advanced under two heads. First he argud that animals did not feel pain very much; "anyone," he said, "who had seen wounded wild animals must have noticed how, when unalarmed, they appeared indifferent to their wounds." I do not know whether Lord Lamington has seen wounded horses after a battle; I have, and I am afraid I cannot agree with this pleasing theory that animals are "indifferent to their wounds." Many of his supporters in the Research Defence Society are in the habit of alluding in affecting accents to the terrible sufferings of animals wounded by sportsmen, and asking anti-vivisectionists why they do not turn their attention to those sufferings rather than to the trifling inconveniences to which animals are subjected in the vivisectors' laboratories. Lord Lamington and his friends cannot have it both ways.

But anything does for a Research Defence meeting!

Having satisfied his simple audience that animals are indifferent to their wounds, Lord Lamington proceeded, nevertheless, to excuse the wounding of animals by vivisectors by saying that only 5 per cent. of all the experiments involved an operation. If animals are indifferent to their wounds it seems immaterial what percentage of animals in laboratories are wounded. The two lines of defence are mutually destructive, but logic is not necessary at a Research Defence meeting. Moreover, if it is right to wound animals in laboratories it cannot matter how often it is done; and if it is wrong to do it, it is not less wrong because all the animals in laboratories are not so treated. If ten men only out of many thousands who committed crimes in 1912 committed murders, the small percentage of murders compared with lesser crimes does not make murders less reprehensible.

But anything does for a Research Defence meeting!

Lord Lamington went on to say: "As regards the question of pain caused by inoculations, he could only say that he had seen guinea-pigs infected with cancer moving about and feeding apparently without pain or discomfort," and I have seen persons who have died of cancer and have never suffered any appreciable pain; but no one whose reason was not blinded by prejudice would therefore suggest that cancer does not inflict awful suffering on mammals, human or otherwise, that get the disease. If it is a painless disease, let Lord Lamington say so, and we shall know what to think of his experience of the world. To suggest that it is a painless disease by citing these guinea-pigs would excite nothing but derision at a gathering of people possessing ordinary common sense and average faculties.

But anything does for a Research Defence meeting!

When Lord Lamington had finished Lord Knutsford came on and expressed his "satisfaction" at the rejection of the Dogs Bill. He did not say whether his "satisfaction" embraced the miserable shifts and dodges resorted to by the opponents of the Bill in the House. But those shifts and dodges were exactly what might be expected of the supporters of vivisection, and as a public display of the methods to which they will stoop we can assure Lord Knutsford that he is entirely welcome to any "satisfaction" these shifts and dodges may afford him.

His closing remark was memorable and characteristic. "He had," he said, "himself recently lost a favourite dog from distemper, and protested against the Dogs' Protectios Bill on the ground that it would prevent the research necessary for the conquest of that terrible disease." So other people's dogs are to be vivisected in order that the noble Viscount's dog may possibly get a new treatment for distemper. His lordship's protest against anything that will protect other people's dogs from being vivisected for the supposed benefit of his own is an illuminating evidence of the effect upon him of the atmosphere of that gilded chamber of which he is now an ornament.

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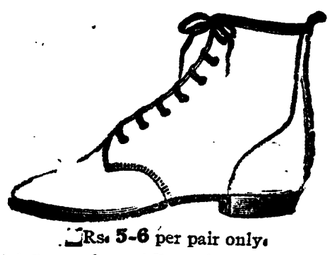

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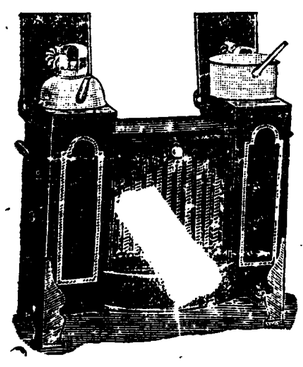

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